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TARIFF WALLS CURB DANUBE BASIN TRADE

Austro-German Plan for Customs Union Has Many Implications

MAIN PROTEST MADE BY CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Attempts at Farm-Industrial Agreements Opened Way to Regional Pacts

By J. E. WILLIAMS

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA — The German-Austrian customs union project has attracted fresh attention to the broader economic problems of the entire Danube basin. Economic difficulties resulting from increasing tariff barriers and other hindrances to interstate trade have been getting worse since 1919.

National differences, and a generally accepted idea that political understanding on the Rhine must precede economic consolidation on the Danube, have prevented practical solutions in the past. In fact, an examination of the situation in 1921 and in 1931, would show that customs walls are very much higher in the latter year and that further extensions are being planned.

Under such conditions the initiative toward a better understanding was taken by the agrarian lands of southeast Europe: Hungary, Jugoslavia and Rumania. Left with large stocks of grain on hand—3,500,000 tons from last harvest, one reliable statistician has declared—they first tried to organize their sales organizations on a sound basis and are now seeking markets for their surplus grain in western Europe.

Preferential Tariffs

The various agrarian conferences led to the establishment of a united front at Geneva for the new policy of preference tariff arrangements between agrarian and industrial lands, and was followed by Johann Schober's plea for "regional agreements" as the basis of any real European understanding.

As the first of these regional understandings, claiming to be concerned only with economic issues, comes the present German-Austrian customs union project. This union can be extended to include all other European states on the same terms, that is, offering the same economic concessions, while, at the same time, it promises to respect the sovereignty and independence of each member of the new combination.

In many ways the occasion of this proposal is opportune. Most of the suggestions hitherto put forward, and the policies pursued have been rejected as impossible, for example, Dr. Eduard Benes' plan for the establishment of an economic Little Entente does practical value since it does not satisfy the needs of the other two partners, Jugoslavia and Rumania, who cannot find in Czechoslovakia the

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Census in Britain Taken In a Day By Staff of 40,000

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 27—The census of England, Scotland and Wales started at 12 o'clock last night, 40,000 enumerators being employed.

Bad weather interfered with operations and a number of individual cases have been discovered where returns have failed to be obtained, but upon the whole the count has been carried through smoothly.

A feature of the enumeration was the collection of all homeless wanderers and their entertainment last night in hotels at state expense to insure their being counted. Results are expected to show a total population of 40,000,000, being an increase of 2,000,000 since the last enumeration 10 years ago.

Approximately 12,000,000 census papers were sent out, one for each household. Of these, 27,000 were in Welsh to meet the case of those speaking only this language.

All the papers were collected today and the information they contain is now being transferred to cards punched in various patterns, according to the circumstances of each individual.

One of these punched cards has been provided for every person. They are all being passed at headquarters through 250 automatic machines which arrange them, first according to similarity on one point and then on another, and print the results, without further handling, furnishing complete analysis.

The statement will show precisely how many individuals conform to each of the numerous categories prepared in advance to cover all varying conditions such as nationality, occupation, housing, educational, marital and other conditions.

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Soviet Sends Ship To Rescue of Whaler

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow, April 27

THE Soviet ice cutter Maligin, which participated in the search for the Nobile party in the summer of 1928, has been ordered to proceed to the rescue of the whaling ship Victory, which is stranded in the ice near Novaya Zemlya, lacking food and fuel.

The case reveals a curious example of bureaucratic indifference or ignorance of some Soviet institutions, because the Victory signaled for help for 10 days but water transport officials insisted there was no such ship.

U. S. Declared Ill-Fitted To Combat Crime

Hoover Board Offers Plan for Getting Adequate Criminal Statistics

By RICHARD L. STROUT

Staff Correspondent

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 27—The outline of a plan to give a nation an adequate system of criminal statistics is offered in the third report of the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement, issued today.

At present, the report reveals, the United States lacks the very basis for attacking the problem of crime—accurate crime statistics.

The 205-page document is signed by the full commission. There are no dissenting views. The long-awaited report marks the beginning of a new phase of the commission's activity, that having to do with matters other than prohibition. This is the first of a series of 10 reports in which it will take up one by one the fundamental aspects of America's existing law enforcement machinery.

The present document, dated April 1, contains an 18-page report proper, signed by the 11 commissioners, and two accompanying surveys, the first of about 130 pages by Prof. Sam Bass Warner of Harvard, on "criminal statistics in the United States," and the second by Morris Ploscowe, a graduate student of Harvard, a 50-page critique of federal criminal statistics. Dean Roscoe Pound, of Harvard law school, member of the commission, was in general charge of the present finding.

The report shows that the charge brought by the American Bar Association in 1923, "that the United States is the only great civilized country which does not collect and preserve its criminal statistics" still holds largely true. Existing statistics on crime, criminals and administration of justice are characterised by the commission as "unsystematic, often inaccurate and more often incomplete."

Crime statistics, the report shows, are at present not comparable as between the nation and the states; as between the states themselves; as between cities within the same states, and sometimes within the same city between different administrations.

More than this, the commission and Professor Warner make a strong criticism of the so-called "uniform crime reports" now being issued by J. Edgar Hoover, director, bureau of investigation, Department of Justice. These are monthly figures which William Hale Thompson, former Mayor of Chicago, quoted in his campaign for reëlection in an endeavor to show that Chicago was far below most other large American cities in crime records.

The commission shows that these figures are the voluntary and incomplete reports of city police chiefs, and that they are subjected to no check

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Officer Gravitation Still Chasing High-Speed Vagrants of the Sky

MOUNT WILSON OBSERVATORY, Calif., April 27 (AP)—High-speed vagrants of the skies form one of the problems Dr. Walter S. Adams, director of the Carnegie Institution of Washington Observatory here, will take up with Sir James W. Jeans, noted British astronomer, due here this week.

These are the changeable, eclipsing or variable stars. All the rest of the stellar system of what used to be called fixed stars, has proper motions. Millions and millions of stars conform to the ordinary traffic rules of the skies in our galactic plane, which is just about 960,000,000,000,000,000 miles wide.

This vast majority of the stars, with the planets, all move in their channels or orbits in an orderly fashion with what is known as their proper motion. By these orderly movements the general theory of the whole system being controlled by gravitational influence has been generally accepted among astronomers.

But the variables, like a gang of lawless, reckless drivers, seem to defy the recognized rules. With wildest abandon, at speeds up to more than 7000 miles a minute, the variables speed on, some right across the traffic lanes of the galactic plane. Others travel with a law-defiant speed within the galactic traffic lanes and some even speed the wrong way on the one-way streets of the universe.

Dr. Adams is inclined to believe the rovers are like the gypsies, of common origin and a race unto themselves, perhaps from some common nebula ancestors, for their characteristics are similar, although some link rapidly, a matter of days, and others at much longer intervals.

By all the known rules of the sky they should be captured some day by the forces of gravitation, and then forced into fixed traffic lanes. The observers here are watching closely for such arrests, but it may be a matter of 1,000,000 years or so before one is observed. Meanwhile this week Dr. Adams and Sir James will see just what they can figure out to account for the vagrants.

Club Women of the United States

will congregate at the meeting of the

General Federation of Women's Clubs

IN PHOENIX, ARIZONA, APRIL 28-MAY 2

The Christian Science Monitor will publish daily reports of the proceedings beginning

Tomorrow

FRANCE MOVES TO SOLVE NAVY TREATY TANGLE

Paris Considers British Reply to Proposal; Rome Word Awaited

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, April 27—Aristide Briand, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Charles Dumont, Minister of Marine, assisted by experts of their respective ministries are carefully examining and considering the British counter proposals received in Paris yesterday in reply to the memorandum on naval limitations submitted last week by France to Great Britain and Italy.

If the Italian reply is received in time, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Marine will make recommendations concerning France's next move to the Ministerial Council tomorrow.

French opinion is not optimistic concerning the progress of the negotiations. Although the text of neither the French proposal nor the British reply has been published, it is known that France asked to have the term of the Anglo-Franco-Italian naval agreement, for which the basis was laid March 1, cut shorter than was originally intended, and that Britain is holding out in favor of the treaty, which would continue in force until the end of 1936.

The Italian reply is not expected to be any more conciliatory than the British and perhaps not so much so. France remains firm in the contention that if it is not allowed to replace old ships by new construction in the years 1934 to 1936 inclusive, its naval defense will be totally inadequate, and Italy will have succeeded in obtaining actual parity with France.

The visit of Dwight W. Morrow to M. Briand last Saturday was not widely commented upon in the French press, but the conservative newspaper Figaro suggests his intervention was part of "concerted pressure by Anglo-Saxons to get France to agree to fresh sacrifices."

The semiofficial Temps lays the blame for delay in the naval negotiations principally at the door of Great Britain and claims that the present disagreements arose as a result of separate English interventions at Paris and Rome, but says it is essential that some agreement be reached between Great Britain, France and Italy.

Only after the Italian as well as the British response has been received can the Cabinet as a whole decide upon the final form of the French reply.

Chicago, Hard Up, Seeking Ways To Pay Its Workers

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 27—What can be done to rescue the city and Cook County from a serious financial crisis is to be determined at meetings here this week. The new Mayor, Anton J. Cermak, after a 10-day visit in Florida, has returned and gone into consultations to find means of meeting pay rolls.

Some 14,000 school teachers missed a $3,775,000 pay day when the city comptroller announced there was not enough in the treasury to meet the monthly pay roll of the Board of Education. Civil Service employees of schools also missed their pay day, a matter of $400,000. Police and firemen were paid through sale of $1,000,000 tax anticipation warrants, but no market can be found, it is said, for the sale of additional warrants.

Due to the year's delay in the collection of taxes, following a reassessment two years ago, the city does not know how soon it will be able again to meet pay rolls. Taxpayers are reported as dilatory in paying 1929 tax bills recently mailed out.

Business Making Two Blades Grow Where One Was Before Has Difficulty With Second

What's the Use of Making Two Grow If You Can Sell Only One Comes the Plaint, and Capitalist Chiefs Call In the Engineers to Find a Solution

Concerted efforts to solve the problems that face the business and industrial world focus attention upon the increasing importance of economic research. In a series of 18 articles, The Christian Science Monitor combines a discussion of elementary phases of modern economy with the reporting of forthcoming sessions of the United States Chamber of Commerce and the International Chamber of Commerce, which will deal with many of the most pressing questions. The seventh of the articles on "What Makes Your Income Come In?" follows.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In the United States today business is calling in the engineers, listening to the new school of economists, working with the Government, and revising old practices in the greatest effort of all times to restore prosperity and to maintain it on a more even keel.

Leaders in charge of the present plan of conducting business under the capitalistic system, having developed production to a point of surpluses and stagnation in a world where millions are in need, are realizing their responsibilities and are seeking a solution of the problem.

The Federal Farm Board has a surplus of some 200,000,000 bushels of wheat; storehouses generally are filled with goods, factories are running only part time while from 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 bread winners are out of work and need things.

Employers want to do business to make profits come in and men want to work to make an income come in. But some say, what is the use of trying to make two blades of grass grow were one grew before if you can't sell more than the one blade?

For years, business has been operated upon the theory that the law of "supply and demand" would solve all economic problems regardless of manipulation. But business is discovering that unless properly practiced this law has about as much value as it had in the case of the parrot which a professor of economics said might be established as an economist

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BULGARIA'S NEED DECLARED TO BE WIDE COALITION

Masses Charge Present Régime With Repression and Extravagance

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA, Bulgaria, April 27—The Cabinet headed by Alexander Tsankoff now being formed here of nationalistic elements is looked upon only as a step toward some large coalition.

Since Mr. Tsankoff was the leader of the conspiracy which overthrew the Agrarians eight years ago and since his name is inseparably connected with excesses and acts of violence occurring subsequently, and as he is considered largely responsible for the oppression long carried on against the Peasant Party and the Left Wing elements, he is not regarded as a favorable leader to bring about reconciliation between the different parties.

However, he is a former Socialist and was once very close to the Agrarians, so if his eventual Cabinet meant dissolution of the present dominant party and the formation of a large coalition of all center groups, it is felt here that he might perform a very useful service in the progress of Bulgaria toward a more normal parliamentary situation.

Solution of the present Government crisis is proving extremely difficult, because the existence of the régime and of a powerful political party is in the balance. For eight years the Democrats, supported by the military elements, capitalists and the higher intelligentsia, have governed Bulgaria and identified the security and welfare of the country with their domination. They have endeavored to inculcate the belief that any other party domination would be detrimental, that government deriving from any other social group would betray the best interests of the country and that all patriots are found exclusively within their ranks.

Since the wealth, intelligence and armed forces of the country stand behind this party it has been very secure but the mass of people cherish a feeling of revolt against it. They complain of repression, extravagance and privilege, and insistently demand a change of some kind.

They are embittered by a Government which claims the monopoly of all wisdom and good will. But if a new Government should come into power it might conceivably begin with official and unofficial acts of judgment against the politicians at the head of the present régime who are responsible for past violence and repression.

King Boris's great problem, therefore, is, without weakening authority and without causing disturbance, to pass to normal conditions by a wide coalition of many parties with a program of forgiving and forgetting and working for the common good. However, the present régime refuses to risk its security by entering into any combination which it cannot utterly dominate while the opposition parties refuse to enter a coalition in which the present régime continues to dominate.

Geneva Invitation Displeases Soviet

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, April 27—Soviet Russia will participate in the May sessions of the Pan-European commission at Geneva, but accepts only with extreme dissatisfaction at the method and substance of the invitation.

Russian annoyance at the manners evidenced toward the Soviet in Geneva is expressed in a letter, M. M. Litvinoff, Commissar of Foreign Affairs, mailed to Sir Eric Drummond, Secretary-General, three days ago, which the Foreign Commissariat published here yesterday. Mr. Litvinoff has never concealed his distaste over the fact that the invitation extended only to economic questions and placed the Soviet Union in a special category with Turkey and Iceland, excluding it from the full participation in the work of the Pan-European Commission accorded other European states.

WALKER AFFAIR IS CALLED ONLY THE BEGINNING

10-Year Fight Promised to Rid New York of Corrupt Politics

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 27—Declaring that the fight against New York City's Tammany Mayor was "only the beginning" and that the campaign in its entirety stretches "far before us into the dim vistas of the future," until a non-partisan government shall have been set up in the city, "in which the Mayor would be only nominal head," John Haynes Holmes, chairman of the City Affairs Committee, pledged his organization, before a mass meeting of 1800 persons in Brooklyn yesterday, to a 10-year plan to reform the Tammany bailiwick.

With the removal of Mayor James J. Walker, Mr. Holmes said, the three other phases essential to governmental reform would be undertaken, and these he designated as: the extinction of Tammany Hall, the destruction of the equally corrupt Republican machine and the cleansing of "the stream of corruption which flows from the well springs of business, large and small, legal and illegal."

"I want to emphasize that this fight is a matter of at least 10 years," Mr. Holmes said, "that it is not a matter of months or of days. The fight against the Mayor is only the beginning of the campaign. Long after we have won that victory we will still be on the job."

"I believe this is an opportunity to set a precedent by putting a Mayor on trial for his official life," he added. "That is why we chose it for the first phase of our campaign."

The third phase of the attack against corrupt government, Mr. Holmes said, would be concerned with "the Republican machine in this city—the side partner of Tammany Hall."

"Today Republicanism has no power in this city," Mr. Holmes asserted. "It goes around to the back door to strike bargains with Tammany Hall and gives political support for a price that is asked and paid. They are coconspirators with the Democratic machine and get their rake-off of the spoils of public office."

The committee's final sortie, he declared, would be "against the agents of corruption, the errand boys and the lackeys"—all the way from the political boss "to the most picayune leader of a block—who collect and distribute the money and carry on the business of corruption of other men."

Meanwhile defense strategy of the Walker-Tammany administration in the legislative inquiry proceedings was seen to be taking the direction of an opposition which holds the all-embracing terms of the inquiry resolution defective in their sustaining power.

The legislative committee under Judge Samuel Seabury, will begin the actual examination of witnesses following its second meeting here on May 4.

RUSSIAN LUMBER ALLOWED ENTRANCE

WASHINGTON, April 27 (AP)—The much heralded "test case" of Treasury regulations, barring from importation into the United States Russian lumber produced by convicts, fell flat today when it was determined that a shipload of lumber which arrived at Providence, R. I., Thursday, did not contain any convict produced lumber and it was ordered admitted.

The ban on Russian lumber produced in sections of that country north of latitude 60 was placed by the Treasury under terms of the tariff act, which prohibited importation of any goods produced in whole or in part by convict labor. The Treasury ruled early this year that testimony presented it showed that convicts were used in the Russian forests north of latitude 60, and ordered all such lumber barred, unless accompanied by evidence that convicts did not enter into its production.

CITIES ENLISTED IN PLAN TO CALL JOB CONFERENCE

Knoxville (Tenn.) Group Asks Leaders to Write Hoover to Set Parley

Employment plans for the future and continued relief for the needy continue to occupy various agencies throughout the nation.

From Knoxville, Tenn., comes a call to state and city heads to back a move to persuade President Hoover to call a national employment conference.

Outdoor work is expected to provide employment for many, the Labor Department of Washington points out, adding that figures for March showed a general improvement in the job situation.

President Hoover orders establishment of a personnel council to administrate employment activities within the Government.

Col. Arthur Woods, head of the President's committee, announces plans for a trip to England and Germany, where he will study employment conditions.

New York adds $900,000 to its employment relief fund with appropriation for repair and improvement work.

From the State Labor Commissioner in Kansas comes a protest to the Federal Labor Department of alleged wage cutting on government projects.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., April 27—Governors of all states and mayors of all cities of more than 10,000 in the United States are urged by the Knoxville Advisory Employment Committee to assist in its movement to have President Hoover call a national conference on unemployment.

From the office of George Dempster, city manager, letters were sent out, beginning April 25, to all these officials, asking them to write to President Hoover in behalf of the plan.

"It seems that there is no definite constructive plan on a large scale which will relieve the present deplorable unemployment situation," the letter reads. "We believe that if we could get the President of the United States to call a meeting of some of the thoughtful critizens in the country to study and discuss the problem that some definite good would be accomplished.

"These men should be chosen from business leaders, labor leaders, university men and welfare workers who have made a study of present conditions."

The letter is signed by Edward Ogden, chairman of the committee.

Hoover Orders Forming Of Personnel Council

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 27—Establishment of a council of personnel administration, designed to develop in the Government a "more effective and economical system of employment and personnel management," was ordered today by President Hoover.

The council will be made up of heads of the 10 federal departments, the head of the Civil Service Commission, the director of the bureau of the budget, the chief of the bureau of efficiency, the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and the Ad-

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Review Refused On Finding Against Radio Patents Pool

WASHINGTON, April 27 (AP)—The Radio Corporation of America today was refused a review by the Supreme Court to test out a lower court decision holding that patent license contracts with some 25 manufacturers of radio apparatus were illegal under the Clayton Act.

The controversy involved the contention of the De Forest Radio Company that the Radio Corporation of America, the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, the General Electric Company, the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America, the Wireless Specialty Apparatus Company and the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company had, between October, 1919, and March, 1921, entered into a series of agreements, purporting to pool all the patent rights of all the companies relating to radio

Hungary Anticipates Elections in June

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST, April 27—For the first time in history, the debate in the Hungarian Parliament on the budget lasted only one sitting of 12 hours.

A number of members listed to speak did not appear and the Opposition maintained that this was due to a trick of the Government party, but the Minister of Justice in reply refuted the charge and also expressed surprise at the turn of events.

For some time past, well-informed circles envisaged a general election, and, though the date is not definitely fixed, it is fully expected to be held in June, next. It is understood that the Ministry of the Interior issued instructions to the provincial authorities to make preparations for elections, some time ago. Since the budget debate is ended, no technical or other difficulties appear to hinder the new election. Under existing political conditions, Hungary's new election must bring another victory to Count Bethlen.

Seeks New Revenues For British Treasury

© Lafayette, London

PHILIP SNOWDEN

Soviets Decry British Act As Blockade Plan

Is It Wise for America to Bar Russian Goods? Papers Demand

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, April 27—A resolution which the Association of British Chambers of Commerce adopted on Friday proposing to investigate the effects of Soviet exports, charging that these exports were produced regardless of cost, has excited unfavorable comment here.

The newspaper Izvestia yesterday interprets the resolution as "anti-Soviet action inspired by British diehards and by international circles, especially American, desiring to blockade the Soviet Union."

Pravda threatens "We'll answer every blow against our export with a blow which the other side will feel keenly."

This episode again illustrates the fact that defense of foreign trade has become an extremely important element of Soviet foreign policy. The Soviet effort to parry the drive against its exports observable in many countries by emphasizing the potential benefits of Soviet purchases in foreign countries finds expression in an article printed in yesterday's Izvestia under the title, "Is It Worth While for America to Quarrel With the Soviet Union?"

The author, after citing the testimony of an American business journal regarding the significance of Soviet orders to the American agricultural machinery industry, declares that important Soviet orders are placed also for other machinery and continues:

"Of course Soviet orders cannot eliminate the general crisis in American capitalism. But they can give employment to a considerable number of workers in the biggest branches of American industry.

"They already have for American industry a significance analogous to that which Soviet orders, recently given, possess for German industry. Is it worth while to apply hostile measures toward Soviet imports? Don't these measures lead to loss of important orders? And doesn't America lose the prospect of still greater extension of such orders from a country whose economic power grows, not only annually, but monthly?"

The general impression in Soviet political circles is that the 44 per cent decline in Soviet purchases noted during the first quarter of the year will be still more pronounced in the subsequent quarters of the year unless favorable changes occur in American credit policies and administrative attitude toward imports.

New Liability Law For Motorists Urged

Asserting that the present compulsory automobile insurance law had fallen far short of its mark as a safety measure, Eliot Wadsworth, Representative from Boston, appeared before the Legislative Committee on Ways and Means today to urge adoption of financial responsibility laws in conjunction with demerit insurance ratings as possible deterrents to the increasing toll of accidents and fatalities on Massachusetts highway.

Massachusetts has tried compulsory insurance for four years and its only useful purpose has been the yielding of financial protection, the Representative argued. In view of this, and in view of the fact that he considered safety the most urgent necessity of the moment, Mr. Wadsworth advised the legislators to enact the laws he advocated.

Personal responsibility laws, he explained, would place the responsibility for accidents back on the shoulders of the individual drivers where it belongs. The present law places it on the insurance companies, he declared.

The bill he advocated, previously reported by the Committee on Insurance, provides for five rates, depending on the driver's record; the regular rate, 10 per cent off for good records, 10, 25 and 50 per cent additional costs for penalties. These rewards or demerits would be compiled every year.

Every driver is compelled under the proposed law to pay for damages done or lose the right to drive. An order to insure can be issued for infringement of such laws as those relating to fast driving, careless driving, driving under the influence of liquor.

The 10 per cent reduction would be made to persons who are not involved in an accident in two years of driving.

LAND VALUE TAX BACKED BY SNOWDEN

Temporary Expedients to Be Taken to Meet British Budget Deficit

TRADE RECOVERY IS COUNTED UPON

Twopence to Be Added to Petrol Tax—Chancellor Opposes Tariff Plan

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 27—The long-awaited budget secrets are out at last.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Philip Snowden, announced today the Government's decision to mark time in the hope of the passing of the present unprecedented trade depression and to do no more than make the budget balance by putting a twopence per gallon extra tax upon petrol, also taking £23,000,000 out of the dollar reserve fund, and netting £10,000,000 by antedating payments of the coming year's income tax demands.

Mr. Snowden also announced measures are to be taken immediately to carry into effect the Government's highly controversial scheme for taxing land to the extent of one penny per pound of capital valuation to take effect in 1933.

It is to render this possible that the House of Commons is asked to pass special resolutions recently referred to more cryptically by Ramsay MacDonald.

Ovation for Snowden

Mr. Snowden received an ovation when he entered the House from which he had been absent for personal reasons for many weeks. Peers distinguished visitors, including the American Ambassador, Brig.-Gen. Charles G. Dawes, and other foreign representatives, crowded every corner of the building not reserved for members, and tense silence alternated with loud bursts of cheers and counter-cheers as in firm and confident tones the Chancellor expounded his proposals which he claimed constituted nothing less than a "landmark on the road of social and economic progress toward emancipation of the people from the private land monopoly to which they too long had been subjected."

Mr. Snowden estimated the actual deficit that must be made good at £37,500,000, but he claimed that having regard to the "psychological" as well as the economic undesirability of adding tax burdens at such a time as the present, the Government is justified in relying upon temporary expedients to meet it.

The Chancellor admitted that in taking £20,000,000 from the dollar reserve fund and asking income taxpayers to give him £10,000,000 six months earlier than would otherwise have been the case, he was only following the Conservative expedient of "robbing hen roosts." He claimed, however, that the bottom of the depression had been reached and that once recovery took place ordinary sources of revenue would suffice to meet obligations.

These expedients, together with the £7,500,000 he estimates to get from additional petrol tax, will, he claimed, give him a nominal surplus of £100,000 at the end of the current year after making the same provision for debt interest and sinking fund as was made last year.

Opposed to Tariffs

Mr. Snowden took credit for the fact that, unlike most other world states, Britain has been able as it is not only to balance its budget but to make some payment toward debt reduction.

His estimates did not include any provision for supplementary outlays that might be necessitated by legislation during the coming year, but he undertook to endeavor to cover any such sources of expenditure by economies under other headings.

He declared himself unalterably opposed to Conservative proposals for the introduction of tariffs of any kind and claimed his land taxation scheme had the warm support of Liberals as well as Labor.

This part of his statement produced the greatest excitement upon the Labor benches, Liberals joining somewhat less heartily in cheering, while the Conservatives expressed strongest disapproval of anything of the kind.

Mr. Snowden did not explain the precise procedure of the land value taxations to which stout opposition is expected from the House of Lords, but the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor understands the Government intends to use the majority which Liberal support gives it upon this question in the House of Commons to have the necessary legislation declared to be a "money bill" which under the Parliament Act of 1911, is exempt from having to be approved by the second chamber in order to reach the statute book.

Neville Chamberlain, who replied to Mr. Snowden's statement for the Conservatives, while reserving criticism for the time being, indicated that Stanley Baldwin's party is preparing to offer most strenuous opposition to this policy.

KINGSFORD-SMITH WINS AIR TROPHY

LONDON, April 27 (AP)—Wing Commander Charles Kingsford-Smith today was made the recipient of the Royal Aero Club Britannia trophy for 1930, the trophy given the British aviator who achieved the outstanding aviation feat during the year.

In announcing the award the club said it had taken into consideration Kingsford-Smith's flight to Newfoundland in June, 1930, and to Australia last October.

ROYAL COUPLE VISITS CUSTOM HOUSE TOWER

Prince and Princess Takamatsu Are to Leave Boston This Evening

A trip to the top of Boston's Custom House Tower, an inspection of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and a luncheon in their honor at Wellesley College today concluded the visit to Boston of Prince and Princess Takamatsu. They are scheduled to leave the North Station tonight at 8 o'clock, standard time.

The Prince and Princess were met at the Custom House by W. W. Lufkin, Collector of the Port, who escorted them up into the tower. Here Mr. Lufkin pointed out the Old North Church, Bunker Hill Monument and several other Boston landmarks. The Prince expressed interest in the harbor activities.

Later in the morning the Prince and Princess visited the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where they were received in the Museum Room of the department of naval architecture and marine engineering by officers of the institute. The distinguished visitors entered the building between two lines of student officers of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps. A reception was held by heads of various departments and officers of the institute. Six Japanese students attending Technology also paid their respects to the imperial couple during the reception.

Tour of Inspection

The party was taken on a tour of inspection of the building and was shown the artificial aurora borealis, which is the work of Dr. T. J. Killian and Shinji Togo, a graduate student in electrical engineering, who comes from Tokyo. Mr. Togo, a member of a distinguished Japanese family, was designated by President Karl T. Compton to serve as an escort for the official party representing the Japanese students at the institute.

The entertainment of the Prince and Princess at Technology was in charge of Prof. Dugald C. Jackson, head of the department of electrical engineering, who met the Prince in Japan during the World Engineering Conference last year, and Dr. Samuel C. Prescott, head of the department of biology.

Many of the leading industrial and engineering figures of Japan, as well as a large group of educators in that country, have received their training at Technology. Perhaps the most distinguished of these is Baron Takuma Dan, president of the Technology Association of Japan, which is composed of the institute alumni in that country, and managing director of the great Mitsui Gomei Kaisha, which is the most powerful industrial and business organization of the Japanese Empire. Many members of the Kyushu Imperial University are also alumni of the institute, and others are found in leading positions in electrical manufacturing, mining and transportation. Several are carrying on distinguished research in various fields of science.

Visit to Lexington

A continuous downpour of cold rain did not dampen the interest of the imperial visitors in the historic shrines of Concord and Lexington, which they viewed Sunday. They donned appropriate clothes and braved the storm to see Ralph Waldo Emerson's Home in Concord, the Old Manse, the North Bridge, the Antiquarian House and several other historic places. In the evening, they were guests at a dinner given by Japanese residents of Boston at the Copley-Plaza.

Dinner by Boston Japanese

The evening was marked by a dinner to Prince and Princess Takamatsu given by Boston Japanese people at the Copley-Plaza. Royalty forgot its strict class distinction and without regard for standings mixed in with the high and the low. Nearly 100 of the 150 Japanese residents of Boston were present, including cooks and students, business men and instructors, chauffeurs and butlers. The affair was carried out without the use of English, all speaking in their native tongues.

Wood Under Record In Series of Trials

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., April 27 (AP)—After five unsuccessful attempts to break Kaye Don's world speedboat record of 103.49 miles per hour, Gar Wood today postponed further trials in order to give his Miss America IX a thorough going over.

Wood's fastest time today was made on his first and second runs, when he was clocked at 102.281 and 101.034 miles per hour, respectively, for a two-way average of 101.653 miles an hour.

To claim a record, Wood's average for one northward and one southward run, both made within 30 minutes, would have to be greater than Don's mark. The three other runs all were above 100 miles per hour.

Aid of Press to Governments Declared Vital for Democracy

Conference at Princeton Emphasizes Duty of Newspapers to Exercise Power Justly—European Papers Put Most Stress on Political Discussion

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRINCETON, N. J., April 27—The press must rise to the responsibilities placed upon it by the increasing influence of public opinion in determining international action, if it is to fulfill creditably its function of molding thought, according to speakers at the closing session of the Conference on the Press at Princeton University, Saturday. The conference was held under the auspices of the university's School of Public and International Affairs. The closing meeting discussed the place of the press in international relations.

The conspicuous tendency toward democratization of government throughout the world and the remarkable concurrent development of the power of the press foreshadow a continuance and an increase both of popular influence upon diplomacy and of journalistic influence upon the opinions of the people, according to John VanA. MacMurray, director of the Walter Hines Page School of International Relations and formerly United States Minister to China.

Steps to Best Service

"But would we be safe in assuming that greater popular control of our foreign relations by a people responsive to the influence of the press would of itself import into our dealings with other nations the sentiment of fraternity and the spirit of conciliation?" Mr. MacMurray continued.

"We are deceiving ourselves if we permit ourselves to imagine that there inhere in popular control of government no peculiar dangers—dangers accentuated and intensified by the power of the press in informing and marshaling the opinion of the masses. The part of intelligence is to understand rather than to ignore the bad that is incidental to the good, the dangers inseparable from a development which is on the whole a progression toward better things."

Mr. MacMurray declared that more satisfactory relations between the government and the press must be established before newspapers can perform the fullest service possible in international affairs.

Both the Government and the press have developed their own tradition and their own technique, he declared, "each of necessity differing fundamentally from the other—perhaps not irreconcilable, but requiring mutual appreciation and accommodation."

"It is far more than a mere attitude of tolerance that is required on either side," he said. "There is possible, and there in fact exists in many cases, a relationship of confidence between officials and pressmen which is not only of service to both parties but infinitely helpful in furthering the purposes in which both concur—a relationship that can be wholly honorable, involving no sacrifice or compromise of intellectual integrity on either side.

Custodians of Opinion

"The press in its modern development has become the custodian of that most powerful, most explosive, most volatile and most dangerous of human forces—the opinion, the sentiment and the latent passion of the people it serves. The responsibility grows constantly more heavy and more complex. It can be, as I believe it will be, met by an even more vigilant and scrupulous recognition of the obligations entailed by its simply appalling power for good or for evil and by a franker effort to establish its attitudes upon the basis of a less aloof and more understanding relationship with the agencies of government."

Misrepresentations of this country printed in the press of other nations are largely due to sensational dispatches published in a certain type of newspaper in the United States, according to Hal O'Flaherty, foreign editor of the Chicago Daily News. Mr. O'Flaherty declared that, after making a careful study of the distribution of American news abroad as well as the stream of news from other countries into the United States, he was convinced that the responsibility for misrepresentations of the United States in the press of other nations "lies with our own sensational press." Reports disseminated by news agencies and press associations "usually reflect fairly accurately the tone of newspapers in American cities," he said.

Politics Stressed in Europe

Discussing "The Press in Europe Today," Pierre Denoyer, New York correspondent of Let Petit Parisien, said the most striking difference between newspapers in the United States and those in Europe was the political character of the latter.

"Even in those countries where the freedom of the press is not restricted by any open or disguised censorship," he said, "the influence of the Government on the press is pretty strong.

"The politically minded press of Europe may make its readers more interested in public affairs than do newspapers in the United States, turn them out into better equipped voters, or even fulfill better the educational mission with which some idealists still vest it. But the limitations of the party organ have slowed down the technical progress of the press in general.

"The press of Europe still carries the heavy load of traditions and uneconomic conditions, and by slow steps adapts itself to the new formulas, elaborated here, of a thoroughly commercialized press at the service of an industrialized civilization."

Arthur S. Draper, assistant editor of the New York Herald Tribune, who led the discussion, declared that public confidence in the integrity of the press is as essential as it is in banking.

He expressed the view that the public today is ready for more serious presentation of the developments in the world and declared that "the more the people believe in informing themselves of facts and forming their own conclusions the better it will be for international relations."

EVENTS TONIGHT

Massachusetts Society of Certified Public Accountants, Inc.: Meeting, Chamber of Commerce Building, 6:30.

Better Homes Week, through May 2, with program of meetings, lectures and demonstrations.

Boston University: Junior Week celebrations, through May 1.

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street): Lecture on "Latvia," by Miss Rasma Beekters, with native songs and costumes, auspices Business Women's League, 7:45.

Hotel Statler: Dinner, United States Rubber Company, Georgian Room.

West Roxbury Community: Meeting of Girl Scout Officers, home of Mrs. J. M. Sanderson, 16 Hastings Street, 7:30.

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue Division): Meeting, Phalanx Fraternity, Room 100, 6:30. Rehearsal, Glee Club, Vialle Room, 7:30. Meeting, Echo Club, Room 2, 8.

Harvard University: Open House, auspices Bond Astronomical Club; lecture, "Egyptian Astronomy," by Dr. Alexander Pogo, College Observatory, 7:30. Modern language conference; "The Three R's at St. Gall in the Tenth Century," by Prof. Taylor Starck, Common Room, Conant Hall, 8.

Lowell House, Harvard University: Weekly high table dinner at Lowell House, with Mayor James M. Curley, guest of President A. Lawrence Lowell and Prof. Julian L. Coolidge, 7.

Boston Congregational Club: Reception and dinner meeting, Ford Hall, Ashburton Place, 5:30.

Foreign Commerce Club of Boston: Dinner meeting, with address by Robert T. Bushnell, Boston Yacht Club, 6:30.

Burroughs News Foundation: "Parents Night," in connection with "Newsboy Week," Somerset Street, 8:15.

Benevolent Protective Order of Elks: Dinner in honor of John W. Cussen, retiring exalted ruler; Copley-Plaza Hotel.

University Extension, State Department of Education: First in lecture series on "Preparation for European Travel," Massachusetts School of Art, Brookline and Longwood Avenues, 7:30.

Boston Numismatic Society: Dinner meeting, Boston City Club, 15 Somerset Street, 6:30.

University Extension, Department of Education: Three one-act plays, presented by Dramatic Workshop class, lecture hall, Boston Public Library, Boylston Street, 8.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Napoli Che Canta" (film). Continuous.

Metropolitan—"The Millionaire" (film), with George Arliss. Continuous.

Music

Symphony Hall—The Boston Symphony Orchestra, 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Enjoyment of Pattern, Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Appalachian Mountain Club: Reunion afternoon meeting, clubhouse, 5 Joy Street, 4 to 5:30.

Ladies Library Association: Meeting; Capt. Ivan Jacobs, speaker.

Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts: Lecture with motion pictures on "The Rhythm of India Dancing," by Miss Zlata Llamas, auditorium, 48 Beacon Street, 2:30.

Boston Committee, Better Homes in America: Luncheon, conference and speaking program in connection with "Better Homes Week," 1 Arlington Street.

Jamaica Plain Tuesday Club: Meeting with talk on "The Fascination of Ruts," by Miss Margaret Slattery, Loring-Greenough House, afternoon.

West Roxbury Community: Annual meeting, Woman's Club, with readings by Miss Edith M. Suraill from "The First Mrs. Fraser," 2:30.

Hotel Statler: Luncheon, Malden Old and New, ballroom. Luncheon, Advertising Club, Georgian Room. Luncheon, Women's Scholarship Association, Salle Moderne.

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon St.): O. D. O. Luncheon with address on "The Girl Scouts and Better Homes Week," by Miss Elsie Sibley, auspices Business Girls Department, 12:30.

Harvard University: Ninth in lecture series on "The Philosophy of Art and Æsthetics," by Prof. John Dewey and William James; "Art and Philosophy"; Emerson D, 4. Lecture by Richard G. Appel on Boston Symphony Concert in Saudders Theater, April 30; Reed Hall, Episcopal Theological School, 99 Brattle Street, 5.

Boston Kiwanis Club: Meeting, with talk on "Vocational Guidance," by Dr. Payson Smith, Commissioner of Education for Massachusetts; Boston City Club, 14 Somerset Street, 12:15.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free, weekdays from 9 to 5. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday, at 11 o'clock. Early Italian engravings. Memorial exhibition of the works of Charles Grafly, through May 3. Recent gift of drawings by John S. Sargent; designs for ornament, 16th to 18th.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. English water colors of the early nineteenth century, including examples by Turner and Ruskin. French drawings.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4; admission fee 25c; Sundays from 1 to 4, admission free.

Boston Public Library, Copley Square—In the Treasure Room, first editions of Daniel Defoe's works. In the Exhibition Room, posters by children for "Be Kind to Animals Week." Through May 3.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays and holidays, 1:30 to 5. Birds of many kinds in naturalistic settings.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Etchings by Marguerite Kirmse; paintings by old masters.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Etchings and drypoints by Cameron, Briscoe and Russell Flint. Through May 9.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Paintings by Aldro T. Hibbard. Through May 2.

Boston Art Club, Newbury and Dartmouth Streets—Annual exhibit by Business Men's Art Club of Boston.

Doll & Richards Galleries, 138 Newbury Street—General exhibit.

Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth—Water colors by Agnes A. Abbot. Aquatints by Prescott Jones; drypoints by Harry A. Vincent; woodcuts by Hobson Pittman; water color sketches by Grace Kenyon. Photographs for collection by Edward Weston.

Copley Gallery, 103 Newbury Street—Pastels by Henry Davenport. Through May 8.

Jordan Marsh "Opportunity Gallery"—Oils, water colors and etchings by Boston artists.

Lauson and Hubbard Gallery, 304 Boylston Street—General exhibit.

N. M. Rivers Studio, 500 Boylston Street—Sepia brule prints by John W. Robbins.

Myles Standish Galleries, corner Beacon Street and Bay State Road—Water colors by Charles H. Richert; etchings and drypoints by Ray Weiss and Minna Weiss Zellner; through May 2; miscellaneous paintings by New England artists.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Memorial exhibition of bookplates and historical engravings by Sidney Lawton Smith. Through May 16.

Schervee Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Etchings by artists specializing in architecture.

FIRE DEPARTMENT BAND GIVES CONCERT

The Boston Fire Department Band, led by Fortunato Sordillo, last night gave a concert at Symphony Hall for the benefit of the widows and families of three firemen who lost their lives in performance of their duty. The band of 140 players was organized a year ago.

Mayor James M. Curley and Edward F. McLaughlin, Boston Fire Commissioner, speaking at the concert, praised the work of the musicians. Mayor Curley declared the band to be a cultural contribution to Boston. Mr. McLaughlin thanked Mayor Curley for his support of the band.

CITIES ENLISTED IN PLAN TO CALL JOB CONFERENCE

(Continued from Page 1)

ministrator of Veterans' Affairs, Thomas E. Campbell, head of the Civil Service Commission, will act as chairman.

A comprehensive study showing present personnel practices and indicating the extent to which the government service offers or can be made to offer a partial or permanent career is also directed by the presidential order. The study will be made by the employees best qualified in each department and independent establishment. It will serve as a basis for improvements in selection, transfers, promotions, training and coördination of personnel activities and administration.

The duties of the new commission, as outlined by the President, are as follows: "Establish a liaison system between the Civil Service Commission and the several departments.

"With the assistance of advisory committees composed of representatives of industry, business organizations and educational institutions, and through coöperation with these organizations, make available to the Government the best developments in personnel administration outside the of government service, and make available to the public and to educational institutions authoritative information regarding employment by the Federal Government.

"Prepare specific plans for improvement and coördination of personnel administration in the federal service and coöperate with such departments and establishments as may desire to adopt such plans."

Col. Arthur Woods, chairman of the President's Emergency Committee for Employment, will sail next week to make a three-months investigation of methods used by the English and Germans in handling their unemployment situations, he announced today.

LANCASTRIA DOCKING DELAYED

Arriving at Boston lower harbor at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the Cunard Line steamer Lancastria, with a large list of passengers, was still anchored this afternoon. A fog in the harbor late yesterday prevented docking and this morning a westerly gale prompted Cunard officials to delay docking until the winds were more moderate. The Lancastria came from Liverpool, Belfast and Galway.

NEW INDUSTRIES EMPLOY 300 PERSONS

Employment was given to nearly 300 persons in metropolitan Boston during March by the establishment of 20 new industries, the bureau of commercial and industrial affairs of the Boston Chamber of Commerce reports. The new industries range from clothing establishments to builders' finish and store fixtures, and make a total of 48 manufacturing firms that have started in business since Jan. 1.

Of the new industries recorded in March, one produces toy gliders made of paper and wood; another makes radiator enclosures; a third turns out beach umbrellas and chairs. Expansion of industries already established includes a piano company subsidiary which plans to manufacture colonial furniture reproductions. An ice company has purchased a warehouse in South Boston for the manufacture of artificial ice.

ROCKEFELLER FUND GIVES $170,000 TO TECH

A gift of $170,000 to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology by the Rockefeller Foundation was announced today by Karl T. Compton, president of the institute.

The fund is to be distributed over a period of six years, and will be used for research in physics, chemistry, geology and biology, it was announced. It is intended to supplement Technology's plans for greatly increased research activity in the natural sciences, for which a new laboratory unit is now under construction.

ELLIS MEMORIAL BENEFIT PLANNED

The Ellis Memorial, one of Boston's oldest and most well-known charitable foundations, will benefit from the proceeds of a showing of the sound film "The Royal Family of Broadway" in John Hancock Hall Thursday evening April 30.

A number of Junior League girls will act as ushers under the direction of Miss Mary Hammond. Mrs. S. Eliot Guild is chairman of the event which will have several curtain raiser films in addition to the feature picture.

CITY WORKERS' PAY REDUCTION OPPOSED

LOWELL, Mass., April 27 (AP)—Mayor Thomas H. Braden, speaking yesterday at the annual dinner of the French-American Education Association, said he would oppose reductions in salaries of city employees. He characterized salary reductions in times of depression as economically unsound and said he would oppose lavish expenditures for supplies in an effort to keep the city's tax rate down.

Leverett Saltonstall, Speaker of the State House of Representatives, addressed the gathering in French and English. The general depression, he said, contributed to Fall River's financial plight.

Monitor News on Air Daily From WHDH

AROUND the world of news in 15 minutes is featured by The Christian Science Monitor in its daily broadcast from Station WHDH, (361 meters-830 kilocycles). This program, entitled "The Monitor Views the News," is given each weekdays at 6:30 p. m. (E. D. T.)

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Tuesday; colder tonight; diminishing west or northwest winds.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight and Tuesday; colder tonight.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy and somewhat colder tonight; Tuesday fair.

Atlantic Coast, north of Sandy Hook: Strong west and northwest winds which will probably reach gale force over north portion; partly overcast weather tonight and Tuesday.

Weather Outlook for the Week: For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Rains early part and again toward end of week; moderate temperatures except colder over north portion Tuesday or Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. Apr.27	Max. Apr.26		8 a.m. Apr.27	Max. Apr.26
Albany	44	58	Memphis	46	64
Atlantic City	44	62	Miami	78	82
Boston	49	56	Montreal	38	48
Buffalo	34	48	Nantucket	48	54
Calgary	30	..	New Orleans	62	82
Charleston	60	84	New York	42	60
Chicago	36	44	Philadelphia	44	66
Denver	38	54	Pittsburgh	34	54
Des Moines	34	50	Portland, Me.	42	50
Eastport	44	46	Portland, Ore.	56	80
Galveston	64	78	San Francisco	54	66
Hatteras	58	70	St. Louis	42	50
Helena	34	60	St. Paul	32	42
Jacksonville	64	84	Seattle	54	64
Kansas City	40	64	Tampa	70	82
Los Angeles	56	62	Washington	42	66

High Tides at Boston

Monday 8:05 p. m., Tuesday 9:26 a. m.
Height of tides 9.4 feet, 10.2 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:08 p. m.

SCHOOLS DIVIDE HONORS

NASHUA, N. H., April 27 (AP)—Portsmouth and Manchester High Schools divided honors in the two-day music festival of New Hampshire High School Musicians which closed Saturday. Portsmouth won first prize for band competition and second prize in the orchestra contest which was won by Manchester.

New Warnings Issued by Parker

Despite an encouraging low highway fatality toll over the Patriots' Day week-end, motorists and pedestrians combined to compile one of the worst accident records of the year last week, when 19 persons were killed by automobiles in Massachusetts. In making public his weekly statement, Capt. George A. Parker, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, reiterated his oft-repeated warning against overspeeding, disregard for traffic signals and heedless running in front of speeding vehicles.

The Registrar deplored the carelessness which resulted in seven child fatalities. Nearly 80 per cent of the fatalities were pedestrians, he pointed out. Several motorists were victims of their own thoughtlessness. The toll was seven more than in the corresponding week of 1930.

Of the 83 persons convicted for driving after drinking, 11 were committed to jail. There were 1001 licenses and registrations revoked or suspended, 97 for driving under the influence of liquor.

DEERE & CO.

TORONTO, April 27—Deere & Co. will reopen the factory of their Canadian subsidiary, John Deere Manufacturing Company, at Welland, Ont., for manufacture of farm implements. Machinery will be installed shortly, and it is planned to start operations at the plant by late summer or early fall.

A Rare Opportunity

With Unusual Possibilities for Profit

$60,000 has already been spent in topographical and hydrographical survey work on a reclamation project that will open up for settlement 14,000 acres of the richest bottom land in Western Canada. The property is easily accessible by rail and main highway. It is particularly suitable for dairy and mixed farming. Close to creamery and Government Experimental Farm. Climatic conditions ideal. Abundant water power available. Magnificent scenic setting. A sportaman's paradise. Voluminous engineering data, plans, surveys and Government statistics available.

This is a really worthwhile proposition that is worthy of investigation by anyone who is seriously interested in an undertaking of such magnitude. It has unusual possibilities for profit if developed by men experienced in land settlement projects. Capital of $200,000 estimated sufficient to handle. References will be expected and given.

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Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

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Wednesday Evening, "ROMEO AND JULIET"

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Getting Married
By BERNARD SHAW
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Evgs. 8:40 Mats. Thurs. and Sat., 2:40

KATHARINE CORNELL
in
THE BARRETTS OF WIMPOLE STREET
by RUDOLF BESIER
Presented by KATHARINE CORNELL
Staged by GUTHRIE McCLINTIC
Empire Thea. B'way-40 St. Mts. Wed., Sat. Evs. 8:40

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Wed. Mat. $1-$2.50, Sat. $1-$3, Evs. $1-$3.85
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SALES in the machine-tool business consist of many small orders. Jobbers buy as their stock is sold; consumers, only when replacements are necessary.

One hundred and twenty Simonds representatives cover the trade four to six times a year. Between visits they telephone customers from "key cities." On one trip, half of the customers may be called by telephone instead of being personally visited. Next trip the schedule is reversed.

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New England Telephone and Telegraph Company

RASKOB SCORED BY METHODISTS FOR WET ACTION

Board Says Democratic Party Is Dry—Religious Issue Is Criticized

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, April 27 — The Democratic Party is dry and the wet activities of John J. Raskob, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, are gravely impairing its "excellent political opportunities" in the forthcoming presidential campaign, the Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals of the Methodist Episcopal Church declared today in its weekly press release.

Under the caption, "Mr. Raskob, Special Agent," the board's editorial asserts that but for the injection of "outrageous appeals to religious prejudice" in 1924, William G. McAdoo, an outspoken prohibitionist, would have been nominated on the Democratic ticket.

The article declares that Mr. Raskob "has preëmpted" the privileges of the Democratic convention, that he has endangered places of Democratic Representatives and Senators from the South and West, that he had "tried to drive" from the Democratic Party everyone who disagreed with him, and that he "has administered" the affairs of the national committee in the sole interest of a small minority which has been motivated by "a rule-or-ruin policy."

The editorial aroused widespread interest in the capital. Democratic organs friendly to the Raskob organization characterized the article as a reopening of the so-called "religious issue" of the 1928 campaign. The paragraphs which stirred general comment are as follows:

"In 1924, the Democratic convention would have nominated for the Presidency of the United States Mr. William G. McAdoo, an outspoken prohibitionist, but for the introduction into the convention of outrageous appeals to religious prejudice and the use of desperate, not to say unscrupulous, means. Since that time, the Democratic Party has nominated for the Presidency Gov. 'Al.' Smith, around whom Mr. McAdoo's enemies gathered in 1924.

"In this crisis, the Democratic leaders of the South and West have shown a comprehension of the underlying facts. Senator Robinson, Senator Cameron, Representative Cordell Hull, Governor White, and Mr. Costigan have indicated that they realize certain disaster lies ahead in 1932, if Mr. Raskob's introduction of the methods of a Tammany boss into national Democratic affairs remains unchallenged. The West and the South look to these gentlemen in the confident expectation that it will not only be challenged, but effectively challenged.

"There need be no misapprehension; the abuse and persecution to which the Protestant churches have been subjected since 1928 will not deter them from their duty in 1932. The honest and intelligent farmers of the plains and plantations, the sober and patriotic business and professional men of the small cities, who lead their families to the little Methodist and Presbyterian and Baptist and other Protestant churches on Sunday morning, know that their intelligence and their character and their courage have been brought into question, that the heritage of their children as Americans is in danger, that their right to participate effectively in government is at issue.

"They will vote for the Democratic Party, for the Republican Party or for some other party in 1932, which gives evidence of holding their opinions in respect, which believes in majority, not minority, rule in party affairs. Their fathers fought and bled for the good of this country before Mr. Raskob's forbears knew anything of it. They are prepared now to resist to the uttermost his efforts and the efforts of those he represents to wrest from them the precious legacy of the tall men of the long rifle, a legacy which they will defend for the sake of their children and their children's children."

Music

Holle's Madrigal Singers

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Holle's Madrigal Singers, Hugo Holle, conductor, making their first appearance in America at the Chamber Music Festival of the Library of Congress on the evening of April 25, presented sixteenth century part songs of Germany, Italy and The Netherlands, a couple of pieces in light vein by Mozart and modern works by Petyrek, Reutter, Schönberg and Bartók. An organization of six women and four men, they resemble somewhat the group known as the English Singers that also came to the United States originally to take part in a library festival, under the Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation. The difference is, that the Madrigal Singers employ the methods of a choir, while the English Singers incline to those of a solo sextet, quintet or quartet, according to the number of parts in which the music is harmonized. Unlike the English Singers, who sit informally around a table and get along apparently without guidance, the Madrigal Singers stand in a double line and take their directions for the sound and accent of every note from the conductor. They are remarkable for a finely disciplined execution, though they can hardly be said to have geniality of style or beauty of tone in an unusual degree. They perform difficult passages of modern vocal writing, such as are found in the pages of Petyrek and Schönberg, in a most brilliant manner and with every imaginable variety of expression and degree of shading. W. P. T.

Family Relief Figures Jump Up 89 Per Cent

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, April 27—Cost of family relief during 1930 in 100 major cities reached more than $40,000,000, an increase of 89 per cent over 1929, according to a statement issued today by the United States Children's Bureau.

The proportion of the relief burden borne by public agencies increased from 60 per cent in 1929 to 72 per cent in 1930. The statement points to this as an indication of a tendency for agencies supported by public taxes to take over the work heretofore done primarily by private charities.

"The $40,000,000," the statement says, "represents the cost of the major portion of relief given in the 100 cities, but falls short of the entire bill, owing to the omission of grants by agencies from which reports were not available. Sums expended by missions, municipal lodging houses or other agencies providing individuals with temporary shelter or food, are not included in the bill for family relief, nor was relief in the form of 'made work' provided by emergency committees and charitable agencies included.

"These facts are revealed by a study of reports of public and private relief agencies, assembled by the children's bureau of the United States Department of Labor for the president's Emergency Committe for Employment. The cities covered in the reports include 40 cities of 50,000 to 100,000, and 60 of 100,000 and over. They form a representative American group, diverse in economic and industrial characteristics and of wide geographic distribution.

"A significant fact shown by the reports is that public agencies—that is, those agencies supported by public taxes—are bearing an increasing proportion of the burden of relief. While the contributions from the public treasury are somewhat understated—owing to the omission of mothers' aid and the fact that some private agencies derive funds from public sources—nevertheless, it was found that the major portion of the expense of caring for families in want was paid out of public funds.

"Expenditures for family relief by geographic division—as represented by the cities reporting—show that the north central states had the highest percentage of increase last year as compared to 1929. Where the average increase in the relief expenditure was 89 per cent, the north central states showed an increase of 164 per cent. More than $18,000,000 was spent last year in that section as compared to less than $7,000,000 the previous year. The middle Atlantic states came next with an increase of 59 per cent, followed by New England with an increase of 51 per cent; the Pacific and mountain area with 49 per cent; the south central area with 34 per cent, and the south Atlantic states with 23 per cent."

BUFFALO WOMAN TO FLY ATLANTIC

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 25—As a gesture of good will toward Italy, Mrs. Geraldine G. Loffredo, a Buffalo woman, said to be the first in the country bearing an Italian name to obtain a pilot's license, will attempt a nonstop flight next August from Newfoundland to Rome, according to plans announced here on April 21.

A committee of 125 local Italian women has been organized to sponsor the flight. An invitation is being sent to Capt. Benator Donati, one of Italy's outstanding pilots, to accompany Mrs. Loffredo. A Bellanca amphibian to be used is now being constructed in Wilmington, Del.

PUPILS NOW OUTTHINK SCHOLARS OF 1845

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 27—Tests given pupils today show that the results of education are better than during the earlier periods, Dr. Oscar E. Hertzberg, of Buffalo State Teachers' College, told the spring conference of New York State Association of Elementary School Principals here.

If educational costs have increased, so have satisfactory results, he declared. Tests of modern pupils in Boston were compared with tests given in 1845 and it was found the pupil of today is able to think better than was the pupil of that generation, he said.

Inspecting Work at Perkins Institution

JAPANESE DELEGATION TO WORLD CONFERENCE

Group Includes U. Akiba, T. Kumagaya, T. Hashimura, K. Nakamura, K. Kimura, R. Kimura, Y. Tamori, M. Machubi, Isabel Kim of Honolulu, of Perkins Institution, Guide.

HOOVER CHOICE OF LEADERS IN NATIONAL POLL

President Favored for Renomination on Dry Law and Economic Issues

By ROBERT S. ALLEN
STAFF CORRESPONDENT
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, April 27 — Two local newspaper polls of state and national Republican leaders show that the overwhelming choice of the party for the 1932 presidential race is President Hoover running on a dry platform and with economic issues to the fore.

The Washington Herald, questionnairing Republican state chairmen, ascertained that with three exceptions these important party figures favor the renomination of the President. The exceptions are Fred C. Clarke of Oklahoma, S. D. Redmond of Mississippi and L. C. Hinckle of Wyoming.

None of the three men suggested that they would oppose the President. Mr. Hinckle explained that he had not made up his mind, but believed that when the time came "Wyoming will be for Hoover." Mr. Clarke and Mr. Redmond refused to commit themselves.

On a Dry Ticket

The Herald's poll further disclosed that 36 state chairmen committed themselves as favoring the President on a dry ticket. Five others, from such key states as New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Illinois and Ohio, would not discuss the matter publicly, but only two were said to have indicated they would contest a dry declaration.

Which states these are is not directly specified, but it is stated that "New York, Massachusetts and, to a lesser extent, Illinois, offer the only real possibility of trouble, assuming Mr. Hoover wants to take the dry side."

The Washington Post confined its inquiry to delegates to the 1928 Republican National Convention. Out of 521 answers, 402 favored the President's renomination in 1932. Dwight W. Morrow (R.), Senator from New Jersey, received 13 votes, and Calvin Coolidge, 12. Frank O. Lowden, Charles G. Dawes and Senators William E. Borah and James E. Watson, each received one ballot.

The Post's poll also took in the Vice-Presidency. It showed a wide divergence of view. While Vice-President Charles Curtis was far the strongest with 247, nevertheless there were 154 ballots cast for other choices. This is an extremely significant count and indicates that there is strong sentiment in the party for another running mate for the President in the campaign next year.

Opposition Vote

The opposition vote is recorded as follows:

Gov. Theodore Roosevelt of Porto Rico, 60; Senator Dwight W. Morrow, 34; Secretary of War Patrick J. Hurley, 13; Representative John Q. Tilson of Connecticut, 10; Hanford MacNider, 9; Charles G. Dawes, 4; Senator Borah, 3; Senator Simeon D. Fess of Ohio, 5; Gov. Gifford Pinchot of Pennsylvania, 2.

Among others suggested for the vice-presidential nomination were Postmaster-General Walter F. Brown, 6; Secretary of Agriculture Arthur M. Hyde, Gov. Louis L. Emmerson of Illinois, 3; Gov. Harry G. Leslie of Indiana, Senator Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin, 2; Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas Gen. James G. Harbord and Gen. John J. Pershing.

The strength of Governor Roosevelt was a surprising feature of the poll. His support is estimated as coming largely from World War veterans' quarters.

While its poll showed nationally a majority of those questioned deemed economic issues as the most important for the 1932 contest, the Post explains that quite a number of states favored prohibition. States that are so recorded are: Maine, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Maryland, Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, Kentucky, Florida, Vermont and Illinois.

MOSCOW UNDERGOES ITS ANNUAL FLOOD

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW, April 27—Picturesque scenes accompanied the annual flood of the Moscow River which this year was of greater dimensions than usual, apparently reaching its greatest height late yesterday, as the water then showed a tendency to fall.

Rowboats and barges navigated the low-lying parts of the city, which were temporarily transformed into lakes, transferring some thousands of people to places of greater safety and conveying food to those who preferred to remain in the upper stories of their houses, the food being hoisted with ropes.

Throughout the night searchlights played over the fast-flowing river with its floating blocks of ice. Preparations were made long in advance for even a bigger flood than actually occurred, and considerable forces of police, supplemented by young Communists and other volunteers, were constantly on duty along the river front and averted serious accidents, although some damage inevitably was inflicted on houses and factories in the flooded districts.

MRS. EMILIE B. HULIN HAS PASSED ON

Mrs. Emilie B. Hulin, who passed on in Brookline yesterday, received her instruction in Christian Science from Mary Baker Eddy, its Discoverer and Founder, in a primary class in November, 1880. She was admitted to The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, on Sept. 23, 1892, as one of the "First Members." She was also for a time a member of Mrs. Eddy's household at Pleasant View.

Mrs. Hulin served as vice-president of the Board of Education from December, 1922, to May, 1925, and taught a class in the Board of Education in December, 1925. She was appointed to the Bible Lesson Committee in June, 1924, and served until her resignation in February of this year. She was a pioneer worker in establishing Christian Science in Brooklyn, N. Y., and taught and practiced Christian Science for more than forty years.

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL FOR BLIND PLANNED

Delegates to World Conference Visiting Boston Tell of Project

Hope that the establishment of a permanent international council for the blind will result from the present World Conference on Work for the Blind was voiced in Boston today with the arrival of 95 delegates of the conference from 36 foreign countries who are completing a tour of many institutions and schools for the blind in several eastern cities.

The delegation was entertained today at the Perkins Institution for the Blind in Watertown.

Each day during the tour brief discussions of the problems and plans leading up to the founding of an international council have taken place. During their visit in Boston, delegates of the world conference will hold a similar conference, based upon whatever has been observed in their visit here.

On their return to New York the conference members will participate in a special session, in which it is expected final plans for establishing an international council will be drafted.

Included in the work which the council would undertake is the plan to make it allowable for a blind person and guide to travel on railroad and steamship lines in other countries by paying the fare of only one person. This concession already holds on many American railroads.

The council would seek to abolish customs duties on Braille books, typewriters and other equipment used by the blind. Another need which the proposed organization would take up would be that of encouraging other countries to adopt a system of pensioning blind persons, a practice which already is effective in several states.

Twelve cottages on the grounds of the Perkins Institution have been made available to the 95 guests. This morning at chapel, Dr. Edward E. Allen, director of the institution, extended a cordial welcome to them. Robert H. Hallowell, president of the corporation, was present.

During the afternoon, all departments of the institution were open to the visitors so that they might obtain a first-hand knowledge of the work which is being done there. A concert is to be given this evening by inmates of the institution. The Perkins Choir will have a prominent part in entertaining them.

Tomorrow afternoon at 12:30 o'clock Governor Ely will welcome the delegates at the State House on behalf of the Commonwealth. Mayor Curley will entertain them at a luncheon in the Copley-Plaza at 1 o'clock. Late tomorrow afternoon members of the conference will entrain for New York.

Officials at Perkins Institution explained that there will be no business sessions while the delegation is here. Administrative phases of the world conference's activities were taken up at an earlier gathering in New York City. Among the places covered in the recent tour were institutions in Overbrook, Penn., Washington, D. C., Pittsburgh, classes for the blind in Cleveland and Niagara Falls. Robert B. Irwin, a director of the American Foundation for the Blind, is the leader of the delegation.

Russian Soviet Doomed to Fail, Economist Says

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, April 27—Capitalism regulated by the community, and subject to control in the interests of rich and poor alike, will be the economic system of the future, according to Dr. Edwin R. A. Seligman, dean of American economists.

The talk that is so common today that capitalism is giving way to a new order, he characterized, in an interview here, as "absurd," and asserted that the Russian experiment would "ultimately fail." An increased sense of social responsibility on the part of big business already is in evidence, he said, and predicted a "socialized individualism."

"We already have this greater sense of responsibility," Dr. Seligman declared. "The trend toward social legislation is bound to continue. There is already a more equitable system for the support of public burdens, and although conditions are not ideal, they should continue to improve. We have been built up on unadulterated individualism, but a great civilization can only be built around a socialized individualism, and that is going on today.

"Capitalism will check itself, but all this talk of capitalism passing away is absurd. We are just in the first stages of capitalism, subject to control in the interests of the community at large."

Dr. Seligman called attention to the increase in public aids for the poor and in employers' consideration for their employees as signs of the trend. Taxes on both incomes and inheritances, he predicted, would be "considerably higher," but the burden would be on "those who can really afford it, and not on the poor man."

That does not mean Socialism at all, Dr. Seligman said emphatically, but a balance between the Soviet system and straight individualism. He characterized the Soviet Five-Year plan as sound economically, but certain to fail in the long run.

"It is not spiritually correct," he declared. "Intellectual freedom must be the basis of any real social progress. It makes the individual entirely subject to the community, and makes him feel he has to work solely for the community. And that's why it is bound to fail."

WORLD WAR HISTORY TOTALS 155 VOLUMES

NEW YORK, April 27 (AP)—The history of the World War, on which the Carnegie endowment for international peace is engaged, totals 155 volumes, with 300 separate studies, according to Dr. James T. Shotwell, director of the division of economics and history, who yesterday announced the work after 11 years is nearly completed.

Ten volumes have been published during last year, he said; one dealing with Austria's shifting income; another treating the effects of the war on Autsria-Hungary, the others on Germany, including one by the late Dr. Moritz Liepmann, noted chrimiinologist. In two years, 7664 volumes have been sold, besides the free distribution to important libraries, he reported.

Mountain Girls of Tamassee School Visit Mrs. Hoover at the White House

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, April 25—Five young mountain girls from Tamassee Industrial School, founded and controlled by the Daughters of the American Revolution, are among the most popular of those attending the fortieth annual congress of the national society here.

Clad in the black and white uniforms of the school, the girls entertain the delegates with stories of the South Carolina mountaineers, or about their school. The oldest, Beatrice Stamey, 17, addressed the 3000 women from the platform of Constitution Hall.

Mrs. Herbert Hoover sent for the girls to come to the White House and talked to them for half an hour. "She had me recite for her," 11-year Nell Turner told reporters on her return Nell recites well and willingly when asked. For Mrs. Hoover she said a piece about "the awfullest boy in this here town or anywhere is Elmer Brown."

Beatrice sang for Mrs. Hoover. And then the President's wife told them of the mountain school that she herself had founded, close to the Rapidan camp. She told the girls she was glad they appreciated their school and liked to live in the mountains.

Tamassee School is situated on a part of the land granted to Gen. Andrew Pickens of revolutionary fame. One hundred and ten girls ranging from 7 to the advanced teens, come from mountain cabins to attend. The mountain people have awakened to the advantages offered them and scores are asking for admittance there, reports to D. A. R. headquarters show. Among the students are many orphans to whom Tamassee is home.

The aim of Tamassee, which means in Indian, the "sunlight of God," is to make better home makers. Cooking, sewing, gardening, canning are a part of the curriculum as well as regular school courses.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House Saturday and Sunday were the following:

Gladys M. Campbell, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Roscoe G. Campbell, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Florence G. Dennis, Klamath Falls, Ore.
Bruce Dennis, Klamath Falls, Ore.
Paul Sarcom.
Ralph Webster.
Ellen Green, North Vancouver, B. C
Beatrice Green, North Vancouver, B. C.
Mrs. H M. Goddard, Bridgeport, Conn.
H. M Goddard, Bridgeport, Conn.
Miss Evelyn Conrad, St. Paul, Minn.

SUNDAY

H. B Morton, Auckland, N. Z.
Elsie E. Hodgman, St. Paul, Minn.

CANADA NEWSPRINT FEELS COMPETITION

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, April 27—A pooling scheme among Canadian newsprint mills and a reorganization of the industry with the wiping out of overcapitalization will arise from a series of conferences among members of the Newsprint Institute and W. H. Price, acting Premier; William Finlayson, Minister of Lands and Forests, and Charles McRea, which have taken place here.

An amalgamation of companies is expected to cope with competition in the United States market and against manufacturers in Norway, as well as the threat of exports from Russia.

Canadian corporations, it is reported, will prepare to cut costs of manufacture. It is recognized that further price cutting must be avoided, except that which can be done by wiping out overcapitalization. An apportionment of tonnage is expected immediately to enable the reopening of newsprint mills in northern Ontario.

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The era when "taffy pulls" enlivened indoor life was also the era when the housewife bought practically all her meats in unpackaged or unlabeled form. There was no brand or trade name to guide her in her purchases—no advance information as to quality, value or dependability.

Smoked hams were shipped to the retailer "bare" or in a plain burlap covering. Bacon came in slabs. Dried beef was sold by the piece and was hand-sliced for the customer by the retailer. Lard was ladled out of tubs.

But with the public's changes in living modes and the growing inclination to buy more frequently but in smaller quantities — largely because of automobile conveniences—the popularity of packaged and easier-to-serve meats has increased greatly.

With Armour's traditional alertness in anticipating changing conditions, many, many Armour products now reach the consumer or retailer in attractive labeled wrappers or cartons which carry with them the assurance of sanitation, better preservation and greater convenience. Still others are tagged or stamped with the Armour brand names—to identify their source and grade.

Today an Armour "Fixed-Flavor" Star Ham is put up in a handsome labeled vegetable parchment outside wrapper supported by a grease-proof middle and an absorbent inner-wrapper. Armour's "Fixed-Flavor" Star Bacon is uniformly sliced, arranged in layers and packaged in labeled Cellophane wrapper or "window" carton—in as small as 8-ounce units. Armour's Dried Beef is similarly prepared for marketing. And Veribest Chipped Beef in Cream Sauce — a brand-new Armour offering—is perhaps the ultimate in a tasty, ready-to-serve meat product. Armour-prepared picnic shoulders and cala butts are carefully trimmed and Cellophane wrapped. Even fresh pork, top-grade beef and lamb cuts are following this modern trend. Lard is sold in most every size unit, from ½-pound display carton up.

Every Armour label is an expression of Armour's pride in Armour products, efficiency and service—and an acceptance of Armour's responsibility for quality and satisfaction to the customer. The let-the-buyer-beware policy of the "taffy-pull" days is dead!

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President

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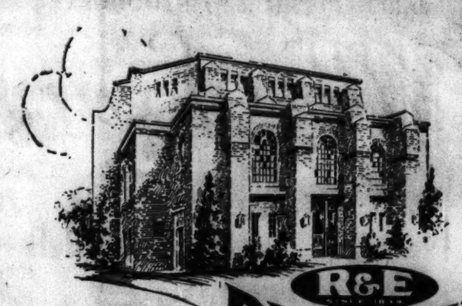

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The beauty and dignity that are in simplicity of design have been expressed particularly well in the edifice of Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Rochester, N. Y. To carry out in detail the spirit of its architecture, Russwin Hardware has been used throughout the church. There is a type of Russwin Hardware for every building—the church, the home, or the monumental office structure.

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Business Making Two Blades Grow Where One Was Before

(Continued from Page 1)

if it were taught to reply "supply and demand" to every question.

Just now history is repeating itself and experience shows that if allowed to operate normally "supply and demand" will regulate business with less suffering than if artificially interfered with.

Once each family was a source of supply unto itself. Food, raiment, and shelter were all homemade. But collectivism is replacing individualism. Business is in the saddle and is recognizing its responsibility for the welfare of the people. In the development of this country, lawyers and politicians have been the legislators. Business has not always liked the type of laws enacted and, perhaps, has been too ready to seek ways and means for circumventing them. One answer is "more business in legislation" and steps in that direction are being taken.

With the present depression there has come an increasing appreciation of the fact that some drastic readjustments of the capitalistic machine are necessary. While Russia is trying out an entirely new economic system America generally believes the capitalistic machine is fundamentally sound or it would not have survived all these years subjected as it has been to many abuses. The conviction is that an otherwise good machine need not be junked just because a nut is loose here and a bearing too tight there. The problem is regarded as one of adjustment and it is upon this premise that business is proceeding.

With an engineer in the White House, business has the type of leader who recognizes these things. In addition to the Government working out plans for timing extra public expenditures and projects to offset depression, President Hoover has inaugurated studies, started commissions at work, developed more helpful government agencies and outlined with business leaders new plans, all directed to improving the economic situation.

Wages, the Key

In response to President Hoover's prosperity maintenance call, the greatest peace-time mobilization of the economic resources of the country is at work seeking ways and means for hastening the solution. Business men collectively agree with President Hoover that wages should be kept as high as possible. They realize that one great channel through which money gets into circulation is wages; they realize that wages enable men to buy goods and that buyers are the only key to markets.

However, wages are a difficult problem to individual concerns because of tradition, competition, a desire for, and need of profits, and pressure of stockholders for distribution of profits. The success of companies paying the best wages is considered a demonstration of practical business. The degree of success will increase in proportion to the number of concerns joining in and contributing to the common end. One concern cannot expect to share in the benefits without making corresponding contributions.

In the last decade hundreds of books have been written and dedicated to the proposition of improving human welfare from an economic standpoint. Private studies and investigations are many and varied. A wealth of data is available to a world economically minded seeking to improve its condition. These activities have paved and illuminated a broad highway for the latest effort on the part of business leaders which just now is centering on several major meetings.

It is agreed that business has been busy utilizing inventions and perfecting mass producing machinery with too little regard for men. Statistics are dull, but this summary catches the imagination.

Back to the Caves

"Three billion men, or almost twice the population of the world, would be required to handle the day's work in America should mechanical power suddenly be taken away," Charles M. Ripley, electrical engineer and author of Schenectady, N. Y., told the Charlotte (N. C.) Engineers Club recently.

But business with 6,000,000 out of work is realizing that the advantages which come from automatic machinery must be shared with society generally if the machine is to continue to function.

Here is the way Prof. Elliot D. Smith of the engineering department of Yale sums up the point: "The engineer in making technological progress has created problems. No matter how exclusively he may confine his attention to materials and mechanism, once his plans pass from ideas into actual machines and processes, engineering encounters human nature, and thereby encounters a responsibility for seeing that human nature benefits from this encounter."

It is no more difficult for the employee to see the wisdom and necessity to spend generously than it is for the employer to see the wisdom and necessity of paying high wages. Yet the circulation of goods and money are both essential to prosperity. Modernizing an old adage, it may read, "Ceasing to give (wages), we cease to have (business)."

In a recent address before the Consumers' League in New York, Prof. Harold J. Laski of the University of London has this to say:

Where Consumer Stands

"Perhaps the most characteristic feature of the present economic system is the irresponsibility of the consumer. Each of us makes demands; none of us inquires into the way in which our demands are satisfied. The result is a complete absence of civic content in the process of consumption. And, individually the consumer is helpless before the complexities he confronts. He has neither the knowledge nor the time so to organize his relationship to production as to feel that he is an integral factor in the attainment of justice in response to his demands."

Just as an indication of what the consumer is doing with some of this buying power is shown in a report of the Savings Bank Association of New York. Deposits increased $181,500,000 during the first quarter of the year. That is more than the gain for any full year in the past except 1930, when the increase was $210,134,000, and is exclusive of interest credits.

During the first quarter there was a gain of 208,450 in the number of open accounts. All told, 5,436,185 depositors have put $4,958,785,152 in the banks of the association.

Figures for the whole country are even more imposing and potential. The national savings for 1930 were $28,485,000,000 held by 52,769,175 depositors, while the national income was $84,000,000,000. The total national wealth in the United States in 1929, according to the National Industrial Conference Board, was $361,800,000,000. The per capita wealth was $2977 and the per capita income was $692.

Unbalanced Wealth

While these figures indicate a tremendous growth under the capitalistic system, the per capita income of $692 is regarded as a clue to a way to greater possible expansion. United States Internal Revenue figures strengthen this viewpoint and indicate the great market possibilities in the 125,000,000 people in the United States who are willing to make and are ready to buy innumerable things. According to Government reports only 2,523,000 persons paid an income tax last year. If the estimate of about 50,000,000 wage earners is approximate, that means about 95 per cent get less than the tax-exempt minimum. Whether the average amount these 47,500,000 get is $1300 a year as in New York State or less, it is taken to indicate a great potential buying field of many millions of consumers if they can get more money to spend, or spend it if they get it.

Robert F. Wagner (D.), Senator from New York, recently mentioned that a $1000 a year rise in pay for 50,000,000 workers would add $50,000,000,000 to the market for goods. How to pay any part of that increased amount in wages is a problem business is trying to solve.

Before leaving this subject of spending and saving it may be well to quote two leaders who voice the views of many. Calvin Coolidge, who comes from a state where thrift is a virtue, and who practiced economy as President of the United States, says: "Thrift should not mean parsimony. We need to apply thrift to savings and increasing our strength of our governmental and social structure as well as our economic fabric. Wise thrift now calls for the expenditure of money to save people."

Thrift Often Means Spending

Owen D. Young has urged "moderation in thrift. We are not to judge thrift solely by the test of saving or spending. If one spends what he should prudently save, that certainly is to be deplored. But if one saves what he should prudently spend, that is not necessarily to be condemned. A wise balance between the two, saving enough to keep a plant account adequate to our needs and spending enough to keep that plant busy in our service, is the desired end."

Saving could be carried to a point of everyone living on bread and water and wearing overalls, but it would no longer be thrift and the process would wreck the economic structure.

Many families want many things and some could buy them and thus stimulate business if they would, as evidenced by the savings bank reports. Consumptive power must be developed just as productive capacity has been built. One essential necessary is confidence founded upon protection. Dr. Virgil Jordan, economist of the McGraw-Hill Publishing Company, says: "People will not buy things merely because they have money in their pockets. They must feel that money will keep coming. High wages alone will not bring about prosperity."

Signposts Along the Way

Some of the ways and means being considered and put into practice to strengthen this confidence are:

1. Pay highest possible wages.
2. Shorten hours to give more workers employment and leisure in which to use and enjoy the fruits of their own labor and thus maintain consumption.
3. Provide old age and retirement pensions.
4. Provide incapacity and unemployment insurance.
5. Increase sales by cutting prices.
6. Extend school age.
7. Revise taxes.
8. Improve banking practices.
9. Provide reserve employment.
10. Stabilize and regularize employment.

Encouraging progress is being made to stabilize employment and markets. More than 200 American concerns are successfully using some form of employment regulation plans. Many private companies have unemployment insurance, compensation for the incapacitated, and retirement pensions. Fifteen states now have old age pension laws.

Many different ways are being tried to keep the flow of money equal to or balanced with the amount needed to buy the quantity of goods produced. Doles and charity are uneconomic makeshifts. While many of these contributions are splendid and necessary, nevertheless they are unbusinesslike, and forced expedients resorted to because the regular channels have failed temporarily at least.

Not Question of What, But How?

Today it is not so much a question of convincing employers of the value of high wages, pensions, insurance and steady work not only for the worker but for themselves, as it is a question of finding out how it is possible to bring this about. Business leaders are appreciating that wage-fixing and price-fixing at proper levels combine to contribute to standardization and stabilization and rationalization of both employment and markets. But the quest is not a one-man job. All must subscribe to the policy if the best results are to be obtained.

According to a report by a committee of the American Section of the International Chamber of Commerce, the recent impetus which hard times has given to the effort of business to put its own house in order, to regularize employment, is unmistakable. The impetus thus given will unquestionably exert a permanent influence and lead to widespread application of regularization devices.

Obviously, changes are bound to come such as those brought about by the railroads 100 years ago and the transformation in transportation today by the automobile and the airplane, but these changes must be met in ways other than to dismiss workers permanently. Calling it technological unemployment does not satisfy the man who is out of a job and hungry. Nor does it maintain markets.

It has been said that one reason why there are so few unemployed in France is because those otherwise out of a job go back home to the farm where there is always work and a living. In the United States, where so few of the millions in the cities have folks on farms to go to, a new form of this practice is developing, with Uncle Sam as the country relative and farm owner.

Spreading the Work

It is the Government's plan to time as much extra public work as possible to offset any general business depression, thereby giving work to those otherwise out of a job. Both the Republican and Democratic Parties incorporated a plank in their platform indorsing this idea, which has been elaborated upon in various economic books by Messrs. Foster and Catchings. President Hoover is pursuing the general plan, as are many states and municipalities. The American Federation of Labor favors the plan and so do many individuals.

Billions of dollars worth of work, such as the Hoover dam project, Mississippi flood control, good roads, rivers and harbors development, has been started and it is expected that this "farm" will relieve unemployment and stimulate business. While some question the policy, it is generally agreed to be wiser than the dole, because it means work instead of charity, and in return something is received for the money spent. And just now business needs buyers most of all. One illustration of the far-reaching effect of the purchase of one pair of overalls by a workman on the Hoover dam is sufficient.

The local store in Las Vegas may sell the overalls, but the railroads had to bring them from the jobber, who bought them from the traveling man whose order was wired to makers in New York. The drill was woven perhaps in New England, which got the raw material from the cotton fields in Arkansas, where the most acute unemployment effects have been felt. Then there are buttons, whose trail of industry goes back to the iron mines. This, multiplied by millions of these and other articles, sets the wheels of industry humming.

Worker Comes First

One important point in this connection, even though much may be said for and against it, is that the money that goes into these public improvements, unlike much invested in private enterprise, does not go so directly into the production of more goods of which there may be a surplus.

For the minute there seems to be more capital available than certain kinds of production needs. In the process of readjustment that comes with progress the fact that the worker must be given first consideration grows clearer. The key to the vast market of 125,000,000 people is held by the worker and his family. To buy he must have money. Business is realizing that distribution of money is as much of a problem as the distribution of other commodities which it represents.

On the question of wages, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, says, "Reductions in wages, forced by some employers, are delaying a return to prosperity. These reductions have been favored and encouraged by a few bankers and some employers whose desire for standard profits has overcome their better judgment. If they are persisted in, a return to normal conditions will be delayed for two years or more.

"It is only through the development of the purchasing power of working people to the highest possible point that a market can be found for the goods which, through the establishment of mechanical processes, we are producing in an ever-increasing volume."

Solving Money Question

With the problem of production met for the minute, business is directing more attention to distribution. There is plenty of everything, including gold, yet those who want things cannot or do not buy them. The barrier appears to be the inefficiency of the money system. Henry Ford, who has successfully practiced high wages, low prices, large sales and big aggregate profits on a grand scale and has some unorthodox notions about financial operations, says, "The man or nation that can solve the money problem will do a great service for the world."

It is in this direction that business men are turning to find a solution. The man who invented interest started something the possibilities and full effects of which are not yet practiced or discerned.

Montagu Norman, governor of the Bank of England, said jokingly in Washington recently that "he really didn't know anything about finance." Of course, the remark was a jest, but there are those who seriously question if much is really known yet about all the economic effects or uses of finance. Edison says we only know one-tenth of 1 per cent of anything yet, so he may mean finance.

The establishment of the Federal Reserve Bank System in the United States in 1913 was considered a giant stride in banking, but the demands upon it today have resulted in agitation for further changes to keep pace with changing requirements. Even conservative bankers sense this need and changes in the nation's banking laws and practices with a view to setting up stronger barriers against a repetition of the 1929 collapse were suggested to Senator Glass's investigating subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency by Albert H. Wiggin, chairman of the governing board of the Chase National Bank of New York, and Edmund Platt, former vice-chairman of the Federal Reserve Board.

Washington Tree Planted by Hoover

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, April 22—President Hoover yesterday planted in the front grounds of the White House an American elm tree, in memory of George Washington.

The planting, practically without ceremony, was part of the national tree-planting movement, conducted by the American Tree Association in connection with the celebration of the George Washington bicentennial. It is expected that the movement will result in the setting out of 10,000,000 trees in all parts of the country.

F. H. Risdale, a director of the American Tree Association, presented a certificate to the President. It read, "This is to certify that Herbert Hoover, having planted a tree in honor of the father of the country has been enrolled as a member of the American Tree Association." Similar membership certificates will be bestowed upon each individual throughout the country, who sets out a tree in honor of Washington as a part of the tree association's campaign.

TARIFF WALLS CURB DANUBE BASIN TRADE

(Continued from Page 1)

necessary demand for their surplus wheat.

Or, again, Hungary, which has sought for a long time to intermix trade policy with "revisionism" is realizing that Italy cannot satisfy its economic needs as quickly or to as great an extent as its conditions demand.

Absorption of Wheat Surplus

In this confusion, the German-Austrian project must receive serious consideration. If it should broaden out into a central European or European customs union, then its significance as a means of bringing economic solidarity to this continent would be tremendous.

Even a combination of these two states alone would mean much to southeast Europe, for the 60,000,000 population of Germany and Austria could absorb almost the whole surplus of these wheat lands, while the latter would find in the Balkans an important outlet for its industrial exports, on the basis of mutual preferential tariffs.

That Germany has been considering an economic "Drang nach Osten" (pull toward the east) has long been known, and only recently a statement from the Reichsverband der Deutsche Industrie drew attention to the small rôle played by German industry in the Balkans. A combined Germany and Austria would have an effective bargaining power

The whole problem of the Danube basin has long been held up by the question, Is recovery to come with or without Germany? That, and the problem of preferential tariffs, occupied the attention of the Sixth Central European Economic Conference, which closed here March 21, and upon its solution very much depends.

The strongest opposition to the new project comes from Czechoslovakia, which is quite natural when one remembers the situation in which that state finds itself today. Czechoslovakia, the most important industrial state east of Germany, has hitherto found that country and Austria its best markets. Benefiting by the most-favored-nation clause, it has competed on terms of equality—as far as customs tariffs are concerned—with these other two states.

Loss in Export Trade

Should, however, a German-Austrian customs union be formed, and Czechoslovakia remained outside it, then the extra customs duties would mean great loss to its export trade.

In the German market, Czechoslovakia is in competition with Austria, particularly in wood and paper, while in the Austrian market it competes with such German wares as coal, textiles, iron, leather, glass, porcelain and machines.

Economically Czechoslovakia has far less to lose by joining such a customs union than by remaining outside it, and in view of its large German minority and the close connection of much of its industry with that of Germany there is much to favor it. Czechoslovak industrial circles appear to be divided in their attitude regarding the issue at the moment.

Much has been written regarding the new project from an international point of view—whether it contravenes the peace treaties, the Geneva protocol of Oct. 4, 1922, especially with reference to Austrian sovereignty, but what of the attitude within Austria itself?

Division in Austria

The pan-Germans and the Social Democrats welcome it, but a large section of the Christian Socialists are not likely to give it cordial support. For these latter—the Seipel wing—are still monarchist and Hapsburg in sentiment and policy, and consider a closer political and economic connection with Hungary more helpful to their ends.

It is too early yet for them to have fashioned a definite policy with reference to this new Curtius-Schober move, but much more will be heard from their point of view during the negotiations which must follow, and in the parliamentary discussions before any treaty of this sort can be ratified.

There are many Austrian industrialists who have grave doubts as to the economic benefits which will accrue to this state from such a customs union. Some Austrian industries such as paper, leather and wood will benefit, and the general removal of hindrances to normal trade is all to the good, but the fear that German industry will "swamp" the Austrian market also exists.

Political considerations apart, such an understanding is generally welcomed in Austria as a genuine step toward European economic solidarity and protection against much-feared Russian dumping of the future, and as a help to lasting peace.

TEACHERS WHO SMOKE BARRED FROM OWOSSO

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OWOSSO, Mich.—School teachers who smoke should not come to this community in search of employment, for they are certain to be disappointed.

The Owosso Board of Education, at a special meeting April 14, passed a rule barring teachers who smoke, from teaching here. No distinction was made between men and women in the new ruling, it merely being pointed out that smoking had an undesirable influence over pupils, especially the younger ones.

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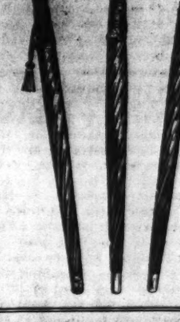

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ACTION ON WAGE LEVEL IS CALLED FOR BY COUZENS

United States Chamber Is Told Barnes Plan Aids Capital at Cost of Worker

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, April 27—A call upon the United States Chamber of Commerce to deliberate and go on record at its annual convention this year on a number of vital economic problems, chief among them employment stability and wage level maintenance, was made upon the organization today by James Couzens (R.), Senator from Michigan.

Mr. Couzens made his demand in the form of an open letter to William Butterworth, president of the chamber. He explained that he was compelled to resort to this means because he had not been invited to address it at its annual meeting, which opens in Atlantic City, April 29.

Word that he would be asked to address the great gathering of business men was carried in the press several weeks ago in a statement issued by Mr. Butterworth, following a press pronouncement by Mr. Couzens in which he declared that unless business leaders took steps to meet pressing economic problems that the entire system as it exists today was in serious danger of collapse.

No Invitation Came

Despite Mr. Butterworth's declaration that Mr. Couzens, one of the wealthiest men in the Federal Government, would be asked to speak, no invitation for him to do so was forthcoming. The matter is known to have been considered at the United States Chamber of Commerce, but it was decided not to throw its platform open to Mr. Couzens.

In his open letter today Mr. Couzens demands to know if the chamber indorses the recent proposal put forward by Julius H. Barnes, one of its high officers, that the workers now employed be put on shorter hours and this saving in pay be devoted to employing others out of work. This plan Mr. Couzens denounces as putting the burden of unemployment relief on the wage earner and relieving capital of any expense in aiding this situation.

Mr. Couzens also calls upon the Chamber to say whether it realizes that the instability of workers' incomes is the cause of the delay in the recovery from the depression. Security of income would go a long way in stabilizing consumption and thus eliminating depression, Mr. Couzens declared.

"Mr. Julius Barnes in a recent statement," Mr. Couzens states, "asserted that there were normally about 45,000,000 persons employed receiving wages of approximately $50,000,000 daily; that there were 5,000,000 out of work, with the 40,000,000 still employed receiving about $46,000,000 and therefore suggests that this $46,000,000 be spread over the entire number of 45,000,000 usually employed.

Burden on Wage Earner

"Does this not place the entire burden of unemployment on the wage earners and relieve capital of any expense in taking care of the 5,000,000 unemployed?" he asks. "Does the Chamber visualize that what is causing the failure of business to recover is the instability of the income of those already working? Does the Chamber realize that this some 40,000,000 of workers, in self-preservation, must conserve every dollar possible in fear of having their incomes reduced or cut off entirely by further unemployment? Does the Chamber realize that those employed only on part time cannot play any part in bringing around the recovery of business?

"Will the Chamber at its convention please go on record whether or not it believes in a reduction in wages or a possible increase or at least a maintenance of existing wage scales? Does the Chamber realize that to reduce wages would simply bring about a maladjustment of the distribution of the earnings of capital and labor that existed before the depression?

"How will a reduction in wages increase the purchasing power, which is so badly needed at this time?

"Does the Chamber, with the constant increase in productivity of man power, believe that the workers are to get less of their productivity rather than more?

Would Chamber Approve

"Would the Chamber approve of curtailment in the orgy of installment sales?

"Testimony before the Committee on Education and Labor of the Senate in the early part of 1929 clearly shows numerous ways by which industry itself might provide security of income for the workers. . . . May I submit for your consideration the agreement which was made between the Associated Clothing Manufacturers, manufacturers of men's clothing, and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America? You have undoubtedly available for your consideration several plans adopted by individual corporations where provisions were made by setting up unemployment funds, so that in some cases 90 per cent of the workers were placed on a salary roll with a guarantee of 52 weeks of work a year, and others 48 weeks per year, so in effect when management failed to regularize its production the funds had to be drawn on to pay from 60 to 80 per cent of the workers's wages when unemployed."

"Steel manufacturers, motorcar manufacturers and others might arrange to pool reserves under proper conditions for the purpose of stabilizing the income of their workers. These funds could be placed in trust to assure the workers against unemployment.

"It does seem to be that this security of income would go a long way to stabilize consumption."

Equipment Is Urged For Wage Stabilization

NEW YORK, April 27 (AP)—American industry could supply work for 1,000,000 men for several years by systematic modernization of equipment, Chal A. Johnson, president of the National Machine Tool Builders' Association, said in a radio address last night.

Speaking during the Westinghouse program over a National Broadcasting Company network, Mr. Johnson said:

"Employment of another 1,000,000 wage earners in the allied industries would result if our manufacturing plants were merely brought up to date.

"The purchase of improved machinery would at once put idle men and idle money to work and would thereby revive the buying power of our people. Use of better equipment would lower the unit cost of production and as a result give the consumer more for his money."

Mr. Johnson said this is a practical way by which American industry can start a series of constructive buying movements. He said careful surveys have disclosed nearly 50 per cent of the machinery in use in the United States is more than 10 years old.

Still-Life Painting

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN EXHIBITION of paintings of still life on view at the Fogg Art Museum, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., stirs up a number of critical thoughts which are of such a centrifugal character that one must either list them (for want of space for explanation) or discard some in order to give space to others.

The students arranged this display, and from its appearance we find that when they ask for pictures few doors are closed to them. Dealers, collectors and museums have lent generously; it is evident they have a warm cooperating attitude toward art education and the facilitation of approach for the ardent youthful student. Handling originals, comparing them for subtleties, is the best possible method of developing sensibility. A few hours of exposure to great objects of art is worth months of the study of photographs.

Everything was in the hands of the students: the preparation of the catalogue, the hanging, the notes which accompany each of the pictures in polysyllabic elucidation. It has been an experience in pratcical problems as well as the exercise of good taste. They deserve a compliment for a splendid show which has been carried off effectively.

Variety of Styles

For the pictures there are flowers and pots and pans and fish and glassware and poultry, painted in a variety of styles relating to the schools which have sprung up and branched from Renaissance roots. Still life as an accessory, an added ornament to devotional pictures, soon detached itself and became independent. There are pictures of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries which demonstrate the subsidiary function, in which odds and ends are painted with microscopic accuracy and scattered with seeming nonchalance over the picture. But then there follows the out-and-out object painting, made by Dutchmen like Jan David de Heem and Jan Van Huysum. The medieval note still prevails, the gay flourish and curving arabesque, the dignified opulence.

The Frenchman, Chardin, restores simplicity, gives to still life a pertinent artistic existence. After him the painting of persons or objects, comes to be arbitrary. We observe in Auguste Renoir, or Odilon Redon, or Vincent Van Gogh, the treatment of flowers and fruits with a line and color and sensuousness which is not different in texture or sentiment from their portrait painting. The subject becomes a pattern and the artist exercises his fancy in the manner in which he shapes and disposes that pattern in spots of color and line traceries. Shall we measure the Matisse, made as though the colors had been lightly breathed upon the canvas, against the Rousseau, which was made with a laborious diligence in conventional tones? Shall we compare the Douanier with his neighbor, Van Gogh, who makes of still life a calligraphic recital of the tumult of his disordered existence? Shall we be so unkind to Georgia O'Keeffe as to compare her dour, "Calla Lilies," with the "Persimmon" of the Chinese Ming Dynasty, made with exquisite flourish and freedom from pretense? These latter general exhibitions help to restore our equilibrium. Comparisons may be pitiless, but how clarifying!

Later Examples

Both the Braque and the Picasso still-life canvases are later efforts of these too popular modernists. They are dry before the lusciousness of their neighbors; inconsequential in comparison with other accessible paintings by these men. They are interesting only to arouse discussion about the extreme left wing.

Some pieces there are which have been selected not for any intrinsic beauty but because they bear important signatures. Does our youth show signs of this contamination at such an early stage? We could name a dozen or so artists who live and paint within 50 miles of Cambridge who would furnish more imposing pictures, though to be sure less startling autographs.

The descriptive notes, which have been tidily typed and appended to each of the pictures, produce a two-fold response. In the first place, we sympathize heartily with the trials of an attempt to clarify the wayward trends of modern art. We are doing that all the time and know how exacting and unsatisfactory the effort generally turns out to be. On the other hand, we notice what a contrast there is between this labored, top-heavy prose and the fragile, exotic grace of the work it would describe. Isn't the inconsistency obvious? Do we wish to scare away he neophyte, or to dumfound the populace? D. A.

Another Little 'Before and After' Example

BACK YARDS—BEFORE AND AFTER THE BETTER HOMES MOVEMENT

NANKING AGREES TO CHIEF POWERS HAVING COURTS

Appointment of Foreign Judicial Advisers Still Remains Unsettled

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SHANGHAI, April 27—With the National People's Convention at Nanking scheduled to open in a few days, the extraterritoriality issue continues to assume major importance in view of the State Council's insistence that a settlement is necessary before the convention meets.

Efforts are being redoubled in Nanking and in the world capitals to expedite a settlement which China considers an essential prerequisite to the success of the convention, at which the whole field of domestic and foreign affairs will be surveyed and national issues taking shape.

The Chinese press reports today that the deadlock on the question of Nanking has agreed to the principal foreign powers' demand for the establishment of special courts in half a dozen of the chief centers, such as Shanghai, Tientsin and Hankow, for trial of foreigners after extrality is abolished with the appointment of foreign judges whose sole duty judicial power is unsettled.

China's apparent opposition seems to be in regard to basis of settlement before the convention, leaving a complete settlement and the details for subsequent negotiation. Linked with this subject is the figure of foreign concessions on which there is a difference of opinion whether it is a political question or more of a local problem, but the report of Shanghai Justice Feetham's report, which contains definite recommendations, is awaited with considerable interest. The first volume just issued constitutes an historical descriptive survey, but the next volume, expected in three weeks' time, will contain definite suggestions and a plan affecting the future of Shanghai, which is the crux of the foreign concession problem.

Tests Prove Age No Bar to Ability

CLEVELAND, O., April 27 (AP)—Elderly men who hear all the talk about the young fellow being superior in ability can mark up a point for their side.

Under a grant from the Carnegie Foundation, Leland Stanford Junior University set to work recently making a comparison between the capacities of young and old persons. Keith Sward, assistant professor of psychology at Western Reserve University, participating in this research, made a comparison between young and elderly professors at two of the leading Pacific coast colleges, using intelligence tests.

The young and old scored in the tests just about equally, he said. The young were a little more speedy. Age, however, did not impair quality and accuracy. The younger men were surpassed in their knowledge of vocabulary, indicating that in addition to well-preserved minds their elders had experience on their side.

COLONEL WILBY TRANSFERRED

WASHINGTON, April 25 (AP)—Lieut.-Col. Francis B. Wilby, engineer, of Arlington, Mass., was ordered today by the War Department to duty in the office of the chief of engineers and relieved, effective Sept. 1, as district engineer, Memphis engineer district.

BETTER HOMES WEEK EMBRACES MANY ACTIVITIES

Boston and Massachusetts Begin Program to Continue Until May 2

Better Homes Week is being observed throughout Massachusetts this week by civic and state organizations, aiming to stimulate the building of better homes, to bring about more economical home management and to improve home life. Daily comprehensive programs through May 2 have been arranged by local committees.

In an attempt to show that limited means do not necessitate persons living in an unattractive atmosphere, several homes, painted and furnished at a reasonable cost by the Better Homes in America, Boston Committee, are on exhibition. One of the most interesting of these is the three-room apartment in the South End furnished at a cost of $100 and rented at $3.60 a week.

Today's program opened with a luncheon at 1 p. m. under the auspices of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union. Robert Whitten, president of the American Institute of City Planning, and Miss Elizabeth Herlihy, secretary of the planning board of the city of Boston, were to speak on "What Is to Be the Future of Boston As a Place in Which to Live?"

One of the main features of the week will be on Thursday, when the state-wide conference on housing problems is held at the Twentieth Century Club, under the auspices of the Massachusetts Civic League and the Massachusetts Committee, Better Homes in America.

PLAYGROUNDS URGED FOR WORKING GIRLS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 27—Although city recreation departments spend time and effort in developing children's playgrounds, they overlook the important duty of offering a recreational outlet for the working girl, Miss Zela Hainbaugh of Cleveland, O., Girl Reserve executive, stated at a session of the recreation congress held here last week, under the auspices of the Buffalo Council of Social Agencies.

"Girls from 16 to 21 years of age, with small incomes, need facilities for play.

Cleveland is providing recreation for foreign groups by permitting them to stage plays and operettas, she said.

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HAMMERSMITH: 107 King St.
HOLLOWAY: 82 Seven Sisters Rd.
ILFORD: 92 High Road.
ISLINGTON: 15-17 High St.
KILBURN: 122, 124, 126 High Rd.
KINGSTON: 69-71 Clarence St.
PECKHAM: 94 Rye Lane.
STRATFORD: 30 Broadway.
TOTTENHAM: 480 High Rd.
WOOLWICH: 32-34 Hare St.
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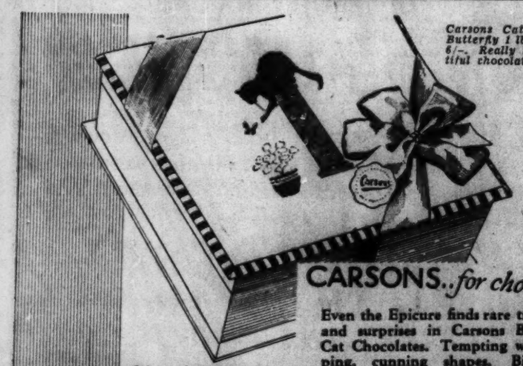
BELFAST: 39 Ann St. 29 North St.
BIRMINGHAM: 147 New St. 84-85 High St.
BLACKBURN: 29 King William St.
BOLTON: 64 & 66 Deansgate.
BRADFORD: 8 & 10 Manchester Rd. 26 Kirkgate.
BRISTOL: 42 Castle St.
BURNLEY: 85a St. James St.
CAMBRIDGE: 32 Petty Cury.
CARDIFF: 24 Queen St. 139 Queen St.
CASTLEFORD: 21 Carlton St.
CHESTERFIELD: 16 Burlington St.
COVENTRY: 25 & 26 Smithford St.
DARLINGTON: 7 Prebend Row.
DERBY: 14 & 16 St. Peters St.
DONCASTER: 34 St. Sepulchre Gate.
DUBLIN: 50 Henry St.
DUNDEE: 40 Murraygate.
EDINBURGH: 221 Princes St.
EXETER: 73 High St.
GLASGOW: 21/27 Argyle St. 150 Sauchiehall St.
GREENOCK: 96-98 Hamilton St.
GRIMSBY: 6 Freeman St.
HALIFAX: 2/4 Commercial St.
HANLEY: 2 Piccadilly.
HEREFORD: 34 St Peter St.
HUDDERSFIELD: 17 King St. 45 New St.
HULL: 63 Whitefriargate. 13/14 Whitefriargate.
IPSWICH: 93 Westgate St.
LEEDS: 135 Briggate.
LEEDS: 55-57 Vicar Lane
LEICESTER: 1a Haymarket.
LINCOLN: 274 High St.
LIVERPOOL: 13 Lord St. 45 London Rd. 53-59 Ranelagh St.
MANCHESTER: 95 Oldham St. 22/24 Oldham St. 55 Market St.
MANSFIELD: 7 Leeming St. 8 Westgate.
NEWCASTLE: 30 Bigg Market.
NORTHAMPTON: 12 Gold St.
NORTH SHIELDS: 5 Saville St.
NOTTINGHAM: 30 Clumber St. 8 & 9 Beastmarket Hill.
OLDHAM: 107 Yorkshire St.
PLYMOUTH: 2-3 Union St.
PONTEFRACT: 7 Market Place.
PORTSMOUTH: 107-9 Commercial Rd.
PRESTON: 24 Fishergate. 17 Friargate.
READING: 84 Broad St.
ROCHDALE: 43 Yorkshire St.
ROTHERHAM: 19 High St.
SALFORD: 250 Regent Rd
SCUNTHORPE: 139 High St.
SHEFFIELD: 83-85 The Moor. 96-102 Tl.e Moor.
SHREWSBURY: 15 Pride Hill.
SOUTHAMPTON: 20 East St.
SOUTH SHIELDS: 37½ King St.
ST. HELENS: 18 Ormskirk St.
STOCKPORT: 111 Princes St.
SUNDERLAND: 48-49 High St. West. 9-4 Fawcett St
WALSALL: 22 Park St.
WEST HARTLEPOOL: 25 Lynn St.
WOLVERHAMPTON: 11 Dudley St.



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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

FLEMING WINS BILLIARD TITLE

Harper, Indisposed, Scores a Dramatic Victory Over Schwietzka

UNITED STATES AMATEUR THREE-CUSHION BILLIARD STANDING

	W.	L.	High Run	Best Game	Ttl. Pts.	Grd. Ttl.
F. I. Fleming	5	1	3	54	391	.708
W. A Schwietzka	4	2	5	60	395	.627
R. B. Harper	4	2	7	56	261	.677
Joseph Hall	3	3	7	40	276	.690
L. M. Vogler	3	3	6	69	259	.633
H. N. Purdy	1	5	6	57	238	.539
A. N. Clesi	1	5	4	116	213	.507
	21	21	7	40	1833	.625

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., April 27—The dramatic finish of Robert B. Harper of Denver, who twice was forced to leave the room on account of being indisposed, yet revived sufficiently to defeat Walter A. Schwietzka of Champaign, 50 to 49, last Saturday night, enabled Frank I. Fleming of Champaign to win the 1931 United States amateur three-cushion billiard championship. This was Fleming's third United States crown. On Saturday afternoon Fleming made certain of a tie when he defeated Lewis M. Vogler of Indianapolis by 50 to 42.

Fleming finished first with five victories and one defeat while Schwietzka and Harper ended the championship each with four games won and two lost. However, Schwietzka received the prize for second place as he had the higher point total.

The Harper-Schwietzka match was the most dramatic in the history of amateur billiards. First Schwietzka thrilled the crowd which packed the amphitheater at the Elks Club when he overcame a lead of 31 to 13 in the fortieth inning to take the lead at 42 to 41 in the sixty-ninth. From this point on the game was a terrific struggle. The score was tied five times in a row. The strain was so great that Harper was forced to leave the room for more than five minutes.

Upon his return Schwietzka stepped to the table and ran three to take the lead at 49 to 46. As Harper started to take his position at the table he weakened and three players assisted him from the room. After a delay of more than 15 minutes he notified the officials that he would be able to resume play. Despite his weakness his defense was so strong that Schwietzka was unable to score in the last eight innings. Harper received a thunderous ovation when he scored the winning point in the ninety-first inning.

Fleming won the United States title for the first time at the Hamilton Club in Chicago in 1922. He won the title again in 1924 at the Chicago Athletic Association. He finished fourth in the national tournament in Chicago in 1927, and fourth at the 1930 championship at French Lick, Ind. He qualified for the 1931 championship by winning the western title tournament in Minneapolis a short time ago.

In the twentieth game of the tournament, played Saturday afternoon, Fleming played a splendid game, at one stage gaining a lead of 41 to 16. Here Vogler rallied and scored 24 points to Fleming's 4 to reduce the lead to 45 to 40. Fleming then regained his form and ended the game in the eighth inning. The score by innings:

Frank I. Fleming—0 0 0 0 2 0 1 0 0 2 0 1 0 0 2 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 4 0 1 2 4 1 2 2 4 1 4 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 2 0 0 0 0 2—50. High run—4. Innings—80.

Lewis M. Vogler—0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 2 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 4 0 0 1 3 0 1 6 0 1 1 4 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1—42. High run—6. Innings—80.

In the twenty-first and final game played on Saturday night, Schwietzka staged a thrilling uphill battle, after trailing at 31 to 13 in the fortieth inning. He tallied 29 to Harper's 10 in the next 29 innings and took the lead at 42 to 41. From this point on it was a bitter struggle, the players being tied five times in a row. With the score 46 to 46 in the eighty-third inning Schwietzka made 3 in the eighty-fourth and Harper returned with 1. Harper made 2 more in the eighty-sixth and ended the game with 1 in the ninety-first. The score by innings:

Robert B. Harper—0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 2 1 0 2 0 2 1 0 0 2 0 1 3 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 0 2 1 0 3 4 2 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 1—50. High run—4. Innings—91.

Walter A. Schweitzka—0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 2 0 1 1 0 0 0 5 1 0 0 3 0 0 0 2 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 4 3 0 0 0 0 2 3 2 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—49. High run—8. Innings—90.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

	W	L	PC
Birmingham	8	4	.667
Memphis	8	8	.615
Atlanta	7	5	.583
Little Rock	6	5	.545
New Orleans	5	7	.417
Chatanooga	5	7	.417
Mobile	5	8	.385
Nashville	4	7	.364

RESULTS APRIL 25

Mobile 6, Atlanta 5.
Birmingham 6, New Orleans 2.
Chattanooga 4, Little Rock 3.
Memphis 6, Nashville 2.
Nashville 3, Memphis 2.

RESULTS APRIL 26

Birmingham 2, Mobile 1.
Memphis 6, Chattanooga 2.
Little Rock 5, Nashville 0.
Atlanta 15, New Orleans 8.

COLLEGE TRACK RESULTS

Boston 91½, Bass, State 43½.
Brown 80½, R. I. State 54½.
Conn. Aggies 83, Norwich 52.
William 84½, Middlebury 50½.
Worcester P. I. 99, [illegible] 36.

TWO RIFLE RECORDS CLAIMED

TRENTON, N. J., April 27 (AP)—Two world's records were claimed Saturday at the sixth annual interstate and intercollegiate pistol shoot conducted by the New Jersey state police at the Wilburtha state training range. Private Thomas Ehlemann of the Pennsylvania state police team made a singles average of 99.83 1-3. The Pennsylvania team won the shoot with a score of 1473 out of a possible 1500. These marks must be recognized by the National Rifle Association to be official.

ANOTHER RECORD FOR MISS MADISON

DETROIT, April 27 (AP)—Helene Madison added another swimming record to her collection Saturday night in a 500-meter free-style against time in a Michigan Amateur Athletic Union meet. Her time was 7m. 12s. The old record was 7m. 18s., made by Marie Braun of Holland last year.

OREGON WINS AT TENNIS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CORVALLIS, Ore., April 27—University of Oregon tennis team took three out of five singles matches from Oregon State College in a dual conference meet here Saturday. The two doubles matches were halved.

COLLEGE POLO RESULT

Pennsylvania M. C. 8, Princeton 8.

Pennsylvania Winner of Two Relays in Final Day's Events

Ohio State Is Also a Double Winner—George D. Williams of Hampton Institute Makes Fine Mark in Javelin Throw

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA, April 27—The University of Pennsylvania teams, finishing strong in the thirty-seventh annual Penn Relay Carnival, scored victories in the two final events of the two-day affair, the mile and four-mile relays, and so came out on even terms with Ohio State University, which was the leader of the first day.

William A. Carr '33, J. K. Edwards '33, H. W. Steel '32 and J. Healey '33, were the quarter milers to take the first event, all four being timed in close to 49 seconds, with Steel turning in a 48.8s. for the best lap; while R. C. Ritchie '31, D. E. Dean '32, William J. McKniff '32 and Carl A. Coan '32, were the four to take the distance relay. Practically the same team had won the distance medley on the day before.

Ohio State followed up its success of Friday when it took two events, with a victory in the two-mile earlier in the afternoon, with J. W. Dille '31, W. W. Bloor '33, R. Brown and Capt. R. P. Beetham '32, but was beaten out in its other attempts, in the shuttle hurdle by Yale, in spite of a wonderful finish by J. C. Keller '33, the hero of the first day, in both the preliminary heat and the final, and by both Pennsylvania and Harvard in the mile relay.

The other leading relays were the half mile, which went to a quartet of cadets from the United States Military Academy, J. T. Malloy '31; J. L. Inskeep '31, C. E. Green '31, and Ernest Moore '31 defeating both Yale and Ohio, and the freshman mile, which went to a team from New York University, P. N. Nevins, H. L. Lamb, J. F. Healey and L. E. Williams, with Manhattan College and Princeton second and third.

A rain dampened down the field about the middle of the afternoon, and this caused slow times in the later events, and probably played a part in some of the unexpected results. In the 100-yard dash this was especially likely. In the trial and semifinal heats, run off before the shower, De Armand Hutson of Denison, had stood out as far as performances were concerned, but in the final, an outsider, who had gotten into the final by virtue of a third-place position in the preliminaries, E. M. Lamb Jr. '31 of Lehigh, came through victor by a foot over Hutson and A. T. Kelly '33 of Georgetown.

The greatest feat of the day was staged by George D. Williams of Hampton Institute when he heaved the javelin 197ft, 1½in. for a new meet record. The summary:

COLLEGE RELAYS

480-Yard Shuttle Hurdle Relay—Won by Yale (Harmar Bierston '31, J. S. Tuttle '32, C. S. Lockwood Jr. '33, A. G. De Voe '31); Ohio State, second; United States Naval Academy, third. Time—1m. 3.8s.

880-Yard Relay—Won by United States Military Academy (J. T. Malloy '31, J. L. Inskeep '31, C. E. Green '31, Ernest Moore '31); Yale, second; Ohio State, third. Time—1m. 29.2s.

Mile Championship Relay—Won by University of Pennsylvania (W. A. Carr '33, J. K. Edwards '32, H. W. Steele '32, J. C. Healey '33); Harvard, second; Ohio State, third. Time—3m. 18s.

Mile Freshman Relay—Won by New York University (P. N. Nevins, H. L. Lamb, J. F. Healey, L. E. Williams); Manhattan, second; Princeton, third. Time—3m. 36.6s.

Class B College Mile Relay—Won by Colgate (R. L. Lacey '32, H. B. Whitney '32, R. B. Newell '32, C. E. Critchell '31); United States Naval Academy, second; Northeastern, third. Time—3m. 26.2s.

Middle Atlantic Association Mile Relay—Won by Manhattan College (W. L. McGeough '33, F. J. Christopher '31, V. J. McArdle '32, T. J. Campbell '33); Haverford, second; Swarthmore, third. Time—3m. 29.2s.

Two-Mile Relay—Won by Ohio State (J. W. Dille '31, W. W. Bloor '33, R. Brown, R. P. Beetham '32); Boston College, second; Chicago, third. Time—7m. 53.2s.

Four-Mile Relay—Won by University of Pennsylvania (B. C. Ritchie '31, D. E. Dean '32, W. J. McKniff '32, W. A. Coan '32, Cornell, second; Harvard, third. Time—18m. 2.4s.

INDIVIDUAL EVENTS

100-Yard Dash—Won by E. M. Lamb Jr. '31, Lehigh; De Armand Hutson, Denison, second; A. T. Kelly '33, Georgetown, third. Time—10s.

16-Pound Hammer Throw—Won by F. N. Conner '31, Yale, 163ft. 8¼in.; E. F. Flanagan '31, Holy Cross, second, 153ft. 2⅝in.; D. L. Galbraithe '32, Bowdoin, third, 151ft. 5in.

Javelin Throw—Won by George D. Williams, Hampton, 197ft. 1½in.; Crawford Dyer, William and Mary, second, 189ft. 8⅝in.; H. H. Lankenau '32, U. S. Military Academy, third, 181ft. 6¼in.

Running Broad Jump—Won by L. E. Boyle '32, University of Pennsylvania, 23ft. 11in.; D. V. Burns '33, Cornell, second, 23ft. 8in.; Henry P. Fulmer '33, Duke, third, 23ft. 11¾in.

Running High Jump—Won by W. R. O'Connor '32, Columbia, 6ft. 2⅛in.; W. B. Newkirk '31, University of Pennsylvania, second, 6ft. 1½in.; E. H. Ebelhare '32, Cornell; Sam Hackle '32, Minnesota; Ferdinand Baber '31, City College of New York, and Ralston Russell Jr. '33, Ohio State, tied for third with 6ft. 11½in.

Pole Vault—Won by Theodore H. Lee '32, Yale, 13ft.; R. J. Ruble '31, North Carolina, and Everett L. Colyer '31, Cornell, tied for second, 12ft. 6in. (Ruble won toss for second place).

16-Pound Shot Put—Won by Clarence L. Munn '32, Minnesota, with 48ft. 7⅝in.; J. M. Price '32, United States Military Academy, second, 47ft. 9¾in.; E. A. Fischer '32, Rutgers, third, 47ft. 4in.

Discus Throw—Won by O. B. Schoenfeld '32, Cornell, 141ft. 2¾in.; F. A. Steiner '31, University of Pennsylvania, second, 137ft. 3½in.; D. H. Armstrong '33, United States Military Academy, third, 131ft. 8¾in.

MORE RECORDS IN DRAKE MEET

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DES MOINES, Ia., April 27—Five new Drake Relay records were established Saturday afternoon when 2500 athletes concluded a successful two-day carnival. Saturday's games, in contrast to Friday, were blessed with good weather.

R. H. Hager '31 of Iowa State turned in an unexpected triumph when he defeated L. H. Sentman '31 of Illinois in the 120-yard high hurdles, setting a new mark of 14.7s. Sentman had won the high hurdles at Drake for the two previous years.

For the second time in as many days H. M. Rhea '32 of Nebraska established a 16-pound shot put record for the Drake carnival. This time he threw the weight 50ft. 7.4in.

C. S. Chamberlain '32 of Michigan State won the two-mile run from a strong field, setting a new mark of 9m. 23.1s. Harold Manning '31 of Wichita, present holder of the National Collegiate A. A. two-mile record, was forced to drop out of the race.

University of Texas' quartet of football players won the Knute K. Rockne Trophy, awarded to the winner of the 440-yard football relay. The Texans scored a record of 43.2s.

In a thrilling race Michigan won the 880-yard relay in record-breaking time, making the distance in 1m. 27s. T. E. Tolan Jr. '31, Wolverine anchorman, was responsible for the victory by a beautiful spurt. Tolan, however, was forced out for 100-yard dash honors by the brilliant F. P. Gleas '33, sophomore from Oklahoma A. and M. of the Missouri Valley Conference.

COLLEGE BASEBALL RESULTS

Alabama P. I. 13, Georgia Tech 8.
Amherst 15, Clark 5.
Arnold 7, Springfield 6.
Carleton 11, Augsburg 6.
Colby 13, Bowdoin 6.
Dartmouth 10, Cornell 5.
Fordham 3, Manhattan 1.
Gustavus Adolphus 11, St. Paul Luther 7.
Hillsdale 19, Bowling Green 8.
Holy Cross 10, Brown 2.
Lowell T. S. 6, Norwich 5.
Luther 5, Hosle 1.
Michigan 12, Iowa 5.
Middlebury 4, Ithaca S. P. E. 2.
New York 4, St. John's 1.
Northeastern 16, Worcester P. I. 0.
N. C. State 3, Virginia M. I. 1.
Northwestern 9, Minnesota 2.
Pennsylvania 3, Yale 2.
Princeton 10 Columbia 10.
Providence 3, C. C. N. Y. 1.
Rice 5, So. Methodist 0.
Susquehanna 6, Moravian 0.
Syracuse 4, Harvard 2.
Trinity 8, Conn. Aggies 2.
Tufts 5, Bates 1.
Vermont 7, St. Michaels 6.
Wheaton 9, Lake Forest 8.
W. Michigan T. 4, Notre Dame 3.
West Point 8, Wesleyan 2.

STANFORD ELECTS CLAPP

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Calif., April 27—A. R. Clapp '33, national collegiate 220-yard freestyle swimming champion and National A. A. U. 500-yard freestyle champion, has been elected to succeed Allen the 1932 Stanford waterpolo team. Clapp, captain of this year's Stanford swimming team, was a member of the 1928 American Olympic Games swimming team. For two years he has been a regular forward on the waterpolo varsity and has been called the greatest forward that ever played for Stanford. The Stanford team, holders of the Pacific coast intercollegiate title, had little trouble in winning the National A. A. U. junior championship here Saturday, defeating the Olympic Club of San Francisco in the final game, 5 to 0. In the preliminary games Stanford defeated the Athens Club of Oakland, 16 to 2, and the Olympic Club won from Sequoia High School, 2 to nothing. Only four teams were entered in the competition.

COLLEGE RUGBY RESULTS

Harvard 14, Yale 3.
New York R. C. 6, Princeton 5.

CLEVELAND IS OUT IN FRONT

AMERICAN LEAGUE	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cleveland	7	3	.700
New York	7	4	.636
Washington	6	5	.545
Detroit	6	5	.545
Philadelphia	5	5	.500
St. Louis	3	5	.375
Chicago	3	6	.333
Boston	3	7	.300

RESULTS APRIL 25

Boston 5, New York 4.
Philadelphia 3, Washington 2.
Detroit 3, St. Louis 1.
Cleveland at Chicago—cold weather.

RESULTS APRIL 26

Detroit 8, Chicago 4.
Washington 9, New York 7.
Philadelphia at Boston—rain.
St. Louis at Cleveland—rain.

Led by a young recruit outfielder named Joe Vosmik and hard hitting by the entire team, the Cleveland Indians have forced their way to the top of the American League. Four victories in five starts is the record of the Tribe during the week just closed. The New York Yankees, who have been setting the pace off and on since the opening day, are in second place, one-half game behind the leaders. Washington has dropped to third position in a tie with the Detroit Tigers, each team having won six and lost five. Philadelphia, with an average of five and five is at the head of the second division, with St. Louis, Chicago and Boston following in that order.

Undoubtedly the main reason for Cleveland's position at the top of the standing is the batting of Vosmik. The young outfielder is among the leaders in all departments of hittting and has been the "spark plug" in the Indians' offense to date. Earl Averill, center fielder, and Fonseca, first baseman, have also done some timely hitting. Willis Hudlin, a right-hander who is young in years yet a veteran in service, won two victories during the week, one from Detroit and the other from Chicago. Weak pitching was figured to hold the Indians back in the pennant race. If Manager Peckinpaugh can get results from his boxmen, as he has recently, the club's batting punch will cause plenty of trouble.

Without the services of Babe Ruth the Yankees do not seem to be as consistent as when he is out in left field. He is the batting punch around which that heavy-hitting club is molded and when he is absent not much can be expected from the Yankees. Joe McCarthy, New York's new manager, started the club off on its right foot, which means considerable in the pennant chase. Games won mean just as much now as they do at the end of the season. Ruth will not be out long, as he has returned to New York and plans to be ready when the Yanks test their skill against that of the champion Athletics.

Washington did not do as well as expected during the last seven days. Two victories in six starts was the the record of the Senators, which caused them to drop back in a tie with the Tigers. The A's have apparently left their slump as shown by their showing against the Senators. Walter Johnson's pitchers have been disappointing during recent games. The team has also slumped in its batting. However, the scarcity of base hits cannot last for long and when the Senators get back in their winning stride they will again battle for the top.

One week ago the Tigers were in a tie for last place. Four victories and two defeats, however, have placed them among the leaders. Johnny Stone, former North Carolina State athlete, has been covering left field for Manager Harris in a brilliant manner. His hitting has placed him among the leaders in the American League. His five homers have placed him first in that respect. Dale Alexander, big first baseman, has also been driving the ball far and often in recent games. Including games of April 26, he was leading the league in base hits and was second in batting. Charlie Gehringer, generally referred to as the best second baseman in the circuit, has likewise been hitting timely and often.

Connie Mack seems to have pulled his A's out of the slump at last. They showed their usual strength against the Senators and appear to be on their way to the top, or near there at least. Cochrane and Simmons have been hitting well and when Foxx returns to the game as a regular another powerful bat will be added to the attack. In the absence of Foxx, Phil Todt, formerly of the Boston Red Sox, has been filling in at first base.

St. Louis, Chicago and Boston have not revealed any strength to speak of and should battle for positions among themselves. The Browns have added punch, but not enough to put them in the race. Chicago's pitching could be improved. The Red Sox have been doing their best to make an impression against the strongest clubs in the league, but have not been very successful.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	Pct.
Sacramento	12	8	.600
Los Angeles	10	8	.556
Hollywood	11	10	.524
Portland	11	10	.524
Oakland	9	9	.500
San Francisco	9	11	.450
Seattle	8	13	.381
Missions	7	11	.476

RESULTS APRIL 25

Los Angeles 10, Oakland 4.
Oakland 1, Los Angeles 0.
Missions 6, Seattle 4.
Hollywood 10, Portland 7.

RESULTS APRIL 26

Oakland-Los Angeles (postponed).
Portland 17, Hollywood 4.
Portland 6, Hollywood 3.
Seattle 7, Missions 5.
Missions 7, Seattle 3.
Sacramento 5, San Francisco 4.

BENNETT SIGNS WITH PIRATES

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 27 (AP)—Fred Bennett, outfielder, who was the central figure in the recent civil court suit which resulted in the authority of Kenesaw M. Landis, baseball commissioner, being upheld, has been signed by the Pittsburgh Pirates, it was announced Saturday night. Bennett, who was with Milwaukee of the American Association last year, is expected to bolster the outfield reserve strength. He is 27 and a right-handed hitter and thrower.

COLLEGE LACROSSE RESULTS

Annapolis 11, Lafayette 0.
Boston L. C. 4, M. I. T. 1.
Brooklyn P. I. 5, Yale Fresh 3.
Brown 13, Tufts 5.
Dartmouth 13, Willis.ns 0.
Princeton 8, Lehigh 4.
Springfield 4, Harvard J. V. 2.
West Point 12, Harvard 4.

COLLEGE FENCING RESULTS

Norwich 13, Montreal 8.

Lacrosse Included In Olympic Program

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Barcelona, Spain, April 27

WILLIAM GARLAND, of Los Angeles, a delegate to the general meeting of the Olympic committee, which closed its sessions here yesterday, today said lacrosse will be included on the program of the 1932 Olympics at Los Angeles.

Lacrosse, a game said to have originated among North American Indians, was played at the 1928 Olympics at Amsterdam, but only as an exhibition.

Spain or Germany Favored in Voting

BARCELONA, Spain, April 27 (AP)—A secret session of the delegates of the general Olympic committee was held yesterday with a vote on the choice of the site for the 1936 Olympic Games as the chief result. The results of the ballot among the delegates of the 20 countries represented were not announced as no definite decision was reached. A telegraphic poll will be made of the various nations not represented at the meeting here and the results will be made known at Lausanne 10 days hence.

Although there was no official announcement concerning the vote, it was indicated the voting was well scattered, with many countries making bids for the games. It was believed Berlin and Barcelona were the leaders and stand the best chances of getting the 1936 Olympics. Berlin was understood to be the leader in the voting.

The secret session brought the general session of the Olympic committee to an end. Charles H. Sherrill, American delegate, left immediately for Paris. The second American representative, William Garland of Los Angeles, plans to visit several European countries, including Greece, home of the original Olympic Games, before he returns home.

Women athletes will be permitted to participate in running events at a distance of more than 200 meters at the 1932 games in Los Angeles, the general Olympic committee ruled Saturday.

This was the most interesting step taken at the first general sessions of the Olympic committee, which spent most of its time listening to description of the applauding the arrangements being made by the United States to entertain the tenth Olympiad.

The chief proposal in which the United States was interested, that of changing the gymnastic games from team to individual competitions, was approved by the delegates. Charles H. Sherrill of New York, an American delegate, had argued that unless this change was made the entries would be sharply curtailed in gymnastics as few countries cared to assume the expense of sending an entire team, preferring to send only a few outstanding competitors.

Sherrill and the other American delegate, Garland, were assured by Norway that it would send a full team to the winter sports competition at Lake Placid. The committee decided women would be allowed to participate in the skating events.

The executive committee was re-elected for another four-year term intact.

Sutter Defeats Lott for Title

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., April 27 (AP)—Clifford S. Sutter, New Orleans, fifth ranking player in the United States, won the Mason and Dixon tennis title Saturday by defeating George M. Lott Jr., Philadelphia, United States doubles champion and member of this year's Davis Cup doubles team, in a five-set struggle, 7—5, 2—6, 6—4, 5—6, 6—4.

The final set developed into fierce combat, the seventh game alone going to deuce points eight or 10 times before Lott won Sutter's service. The New Orleans player had been leading at 4—3 and stood within a point of 5—3 more than a dozen times, only to lose out in the end.

Lott, it seemed, had expended his last ounce of stamina in taking this game and was compelled to let down to gain his wind in the eighth session. He managed to come back sufficiently to win the ninth, but Sutter clinched the match by taking the tenth for the set and the championship.

Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, won the women's singles title by defeating Virginia B. Rice, Boston, 3—6, 6—2, 6—1. The new champion, after losing the opener, due to Miss Rice's brilliant volleying, swung into her top form and ran through the next two sets with ease.

Lott and John W. Van Ryn defeated Jack A. Wright Jr., Montreal, and Marcel Rainville, Montreal, 6—3, 6—4, 6—2, to win the men's doubles championship.

Miss Rice and Sutter defeated Mr. and Mrs. Van Ryn, 6—4, 6—3, in the mixed doubles. The summary:

MASON AND DIXON TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

Men's Singles—Final Round

Clifford S. Sutter, New Orleans, defeated George M. Lott Jr., Philadelphia, 7—5, 2—6, 6—1, 3—6, 6—4.

Women's Singles—Final Round

Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, defeated Virginia B. Rice, Boston, 3—6, 6—2, 6—1.

Men's Doubles—Final Round

George M. Lott Jr. and John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, defeated Dr. Jack A. Wright Jr. and Marcel Rainville, Montreal, 6—3, 6—4, 6—2.

Mixed Doubles—Final Round

Virginia B. Rice, Boston, and Clifford S. Sutter, New Orleans, defeated Mr. and Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, 6—4, 6—3.

MICHIGAN WINS ITS FIRST BIG TEN GAME

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ANN ARBOR, April 27—The University of Michigan opened its "Big Ten" baseball season here Saturday by defeating the University of Iowa, 12 to 5. The hard-hitting Wolverines collected 16 safe hits, driving Pitcher John R. Ingraham '31 from the mound in the seventh with a four-run rally. Four sophomores made their debut in the Wolverine battlefront. W. V. Compton '31, pitched the entire nine innings for Michigan. He allowed only eight hits, five of which were granted in the final two innings after the game had been slowed away. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Michigan	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	5	12	16	1
Iowa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	8	1

Batteries—Ingraham, Rosenthal, Nelson, Compton and Fisher; Unangst, Loves and Dimbrook. Time—2h. 30m.

CAPABLANCA TIES TO DRAW

NEW YORK, April 27 (AP)—Jose R. Capablanca, Cuban chess champion, won his first tourney game of the season in the Manhattan tournament yesterday in the seventh round. Playing a sanitous game, Capablanca drew with Herman Steiner after 31 moves when both players resorted to repetition. Steiner nearly had his king trapped in the end game but did not care to take chances with his position. The game was the first of six seventh-round contests to end. L. S. Turover of Washington was awarded a victory over Arthur W. Dake of Portland, Ore., by the tournament director, Dr. J. L. Lederer. Turover was hard pressed for time and after his fortieth move claimed the game on the ground that Dake had disturbed him. The director upheld the claim. Alexander Kevitz of New York defeated Sergius Povolotsky of Montreal in 30 moves, and Isaac Kashdan of New York earned a fine victory over Frank J. Marshall, the American champion, in 49 moves. The game between Abraham Kupchik and Edward Lasker of New York was adjourned, as was also the one between Israel Horowitz and A. Edward Santasiere.

ARGENTINE NET TEAM WINS

SANTIAGO, Chile, April 27 (AP)—Argentina won the South American zone Davis Cup final Sunday, capturing two singles matches to clinch the victory over Chile with three-straight triumphs. The Argentine doubles team defeated the Chileans in the opening match of the tie Saturday. Winning the first three of the five scheduled matches, the Argentines won the right to face the North American zone winner, still to be determined, in the interzone competition. Andriano Zappa, Argentina's No. 1 player, was given the hardest struggle of the three matches by the Chilean substitute player, Egan Schoenherr. Zappa won, 2—6, 6—2, 6—0, 6—0. Schoenherr substituted for Chile's leading player, Elias Delk, who was incapacitated a few days ago. In the second singles match, Guillermo Robson clinched the victory for Argentina by defeating Lionel Page, 6—2, 6—2, 6—4.

PONZI AND LAURI TIED

NEW YORK, April 27 (AP)—Andrew Ponzi of Philadelphia and Onofrio Lauri of New York gained a tie for second place in the Strand Academy all-star pocket billiard tournament by winning two matches Sunday. Each has two victories and one defeat, while the leader, E. Ralph Greenleaf, has won three games and lost one. Ponzi took a close game from Arthur Woods of Pawtucket, R. I., in the afternoon, 125 to 107 in 20 innings. Woods had a high run of 53 and Ponzi 39. In the night game, Lauri defeated Joseph Diehl of Rockford, Ill., 125 to 100 in 13 innings. The high runs were Lauri 81, Diehl 43. Greenleaf defeated Arthur Woods, 125 to 83 in seven innings Saturday. He had a high run of 63 to Woods' 46. In another game Saturday, Lauri defeated Ponzi, 125 to 83 in 13 innings. Ponzi had the better run with a high mark of 49. Lauri's high run was 47.

JONES AND DIEGEL SQUARE MATCH

LOS ANGELES, Calif., April 27 (AP)—After being one down at the turn, Bobby Jones and Leo Diegel squared their exhibition 18-hole charity golf match yesterday with Mortie and Olin Dutra by launching a determined comeback on the last five holes. The match ended with the teams on even terms. Two thousand fans waded and slid over the muddy course to see Jones play a rather indifferent game and miss the chance to win the match on the eighteenth green when his five-foot putt went wide of the cup. The Dutra brothers, turning the first nine 5 up, increased their lead to 3 on the tenth. Jones took a birdie 4 on the fourteenth to decrease the lead by half and then he and Diegel parred the sixteenth to square the match.

GERMAN TENNIS STAR OUT

BERLIN, April 27 (AP)—Pleading pressing business engagements, Dr. Heinz Landmann, German tennis star, informed the German tennis cup committee that he will not be able to play in the Davis Cup matches against South Africa starting May 1. Landmann's defection is considered a serious blow to Germany's hopes of getting through the first round of the European zone competition.

PITCHES NO-HIT, NO-RUN GAME

SELINSGROVE, Pa., April 21 (AP)—Hughes Brininger, pitcher for the Susquehanna University baseball team, pitched a no-hit, no-run game here Saturday in defeating Moravian, 6 to 0. It was his first intercollegiate game. He struck out eight men and he gave six bases on balls.

WEST BROMWICH TEAM WINS CUP

Defeats Birmingham for Football Association Challenge Trophy

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WEMBLEY STADIUM, London, April 27—The superior combined thrustfulness of West Bromwich Albion's forward line carried that club to victory by 2 goals to 1 over Birmingham here on Saturday in the final match of the fifty-sixth annual competition for the Football Association Challenge Cup. As it was raining hard all the time and the ball heavy as lead, it skidded around on the sodden turf like a piece of wet soap, and good football, as it is ordinarily understood, was not an easy accomplishment. But much of the play was extraordinarily good in the circumstances and 92,000 fans, who packed the stadium, didn't have a dull moment.

Birmingham and West Bromwich are localities joined by tramlines, but when it comes to rivalry the sport fans forget even that binding link and indulge in a very hearty partisanship, which explains why thousands of rooters came to London on hundreds of special trains for "the" match of the year and made the capital gay from early morn to dewy eve with blue and white favors, hand bells, rattles and all the rest of the media through which the soccer enthusiasts portray their sympathies.

King George, patron of the Football Association, was unable to attend the game as he originally intended, but one of his sons, the Duke of Gloucester was present. Labor Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald, Stanley Baldwin, Conservative leader, and many other notabilities.

Albion players, who have taken the club into prominence in the league as well as cup play—the team may win promotion from second to the first division—are the youngest side that has ever appeared in a cup final, but they soon showed they were not going to let that concern them in the attempt to take the glittering trophy to West Bromwich for the third time. Albion was successful in 1888 and 1892, and the fans, who always seem to carry historical facts at their finger tips, raised a mighty shout of appreciation when they saw the present upholders of the club's proud tradition led onto the field by W. I. Bassett, now manager of the side, who figured in both previous winning elevens. Birmingham's welcome was especially warm, too, because this team, making its first appearance in the final, has had a season of many setbacks and only just escaped relegation from first to the second division.

In the early stages of the game it looked like Birmingham's greater weight of experience might tell its tale, but when the Albion defense had dealt impressively with many hot attacks confidence seemed to spread to the forwards and the arrival of half-time found West Bromwich rightfully in front through a goal scored by W. G. Richardson in the twenty-seventh minute. It was a goal mouth melee following a pass from T. W. Glidden, right-winger, and the energetic center-forward, after slamming the ball into the ruck of players glimpsed it again just long enough to swing his boot at it, as he fell on the ground, and send it whizzing under the outstretched arm of Harry Hibbs, goal-keeper for England's team.

In the last 20 years no side that has been led 1 to 0 in a cup final has ever scored an equalising goal, but Birmingham defied this strange tradition when Joseph Bradford, star center forward, found the net in the thirteenth minute of the second period when he was positioned near Albions' fullbacks as the ball came to him and he justified his great reputation as a sharp shooter by half volleying it under the crossbar. Almost before the cheering for this smart maneuver died away Albion obtained the score that won the match. Three inside forwards came neatly, rapidly and audaciously through the opposition. The ball went toward the left wing and came back again off a defender's foot and W. G. Richardson calmly trotted it into the net with one of his clubmates in close attendance. Then to the finish Albion was well truly on top so, as they ran to the dressing room they were waving gleefully to the crowd and bearing aloft one of the most magnetic trophies in the world of sport. They were worthy winners in the fourth "All-Birmingham" Cup final.

In three previous such games Aston Villa defeated West Bromwich 2 to 0 in 1887; West Bromwich beat Villa 3 to 0 in 1892; and Villa beat West Bromwich 1 to 0 in 1895.

This is the first time the cup has been won by a club outside the first division since Barnsley, division two, beat West Bromwich in 1912.

How the clubs reached the final: West Bromwich in the third round defeated Charlton Athletic, 3 to 1 after two draws (2-all and 1-all); in the fourth round they defeated Tottenham Hotspur 1 to 0; fifth round, they defeated Portsmouth 1 to 0; sixth round they defeated Wolverhampton Wonderers, 2 to 1 after a draw at 1-all; in the semifinal they defeated Everton 1 to 0.

Birmingham, third round, defeated Liverpool 2 to 0; in the fourth round, defeated Port Vale 2 to 0; in fifth round, defeated Watford 3 to 0; in sixth round defeated Chelsea 3 to 0 after a draw at 2-all; in semifinal defeated Sunderland 2 to 1. The summary:

W. BROMWICH ALBION		BIRMINGHAM
Wood	lw	Briggs
Sandford	il	Crosbie
W. G. Richardson	c	Bradford
Carter	ir	H. Gregg
Glidden	rw	Curtis
Edwards	rhb	Cringan
William Richardson	chb	Morrall
Magee	rhb	Leslie
Trentham	lb	Liddell
Shaw	rb	Barkas
Pearson	g	Hibbs

Score—West Bromwich Albion 2, Birmingham 1. Scorers—W. G. Richardson 2 for West Bromwich; Bradford for Birmingham. Referee—A. H. Kingscott, Derby. Linesman—W. F. Harper, Worcester; H. M. Mee, Nottingham. Time—Two 45m. periods.

COLLEGE TENNIS RESULTS

Brown 9, Providence 0
Colgate 6, Williams 4.
Holy Cross 6,

YALE YARDSTICK TAKES MEASURE OF CIVILIZATION

Professor Huntington Describes His Invention to Sociologists

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 27—A "yardstick" by which it will be possible to measure civilization and find out the real causes which determine man's progress and decline, was described by its originator, Prof. Ellsworth Huntington of Yale University, before the Eastern Sociological Conference here Saturday.

Professor Huntington, who is considered one of the world's leading geographers, outlined results already obtained in preliminary work, particularly in the field of education.

"Exact comparisons between civilizations of different places are absolutely essential," he said. When statistics for all the various criteria have been gathered, "they will probably open our eyes to a good many of our own defects," Professor Huntington said.

"We are apt to think that the most progressive countries are those that have the greatest wealth. It is quite likely that studies will show that some countries like Finland and Iceland, which are very poor, far outrank others which are many times as rich."

The comparative study of education has revealed extraordinary variations within the limits of a single country, Professor Huntington said.

"Thus in Italy the attendance at all educational institutions in the north amounts to 55 per cent of the total number of children five to twelve years of age. In the far south in Sicily the corresponding percentage drops to 11.

"Spain shows a similar decline from 76 per cent in the northwest to 42 per cent in the south. This latter figure appears to be somewhat higher than the corresponding figure to which Russia as a whole has now raised herself. In other words Russia will have to increase her educational enrollment about 200 per cent before she rivals England or Germany."

Another good criterion of progress is the relative numbers of boys and girls in school, Professor Huntington asserted. "In an ideal country all the children of both sexes ought to be in school. Such a country, however, is never found.

"In the United States there is a fairly high degree of equality in most parts of the country, but in the Southeast the girls are from 3 to 9 per cent more likely to be in school than are the boys. In the dry parts of the West, on the other hand, the boys are from 4 to 6 per cent more likely to be in school."

Among children of high school age it was found that in practically every part of the United States and Canada the number of boys attending school is appreciably less than the number of girls, while in Europe quite the contrary is true.

Dewey Makes Plea For Another Party

Formation of a third party to grapple with up-to-the-minute economic and social problems in the United States without many of the hindrances due to political tradition, was favored by Prof. John Dewey of Columbia University in an address yesterday at Boston. Professor Dewey spoke at the Community Church in Symphony Hall.

Freedom of opportunity for the individual was the theme of Professor Dewey's remarks. Existing parties, he said, have fallen into the error of mistaking privilege for individualism.

In other words, individualism has come to mean the right of persons to amass material wealth. Legislation has favored this conception, he added. As a result, the mass of persons are often deprived of individual opportunities for advancement in culture, the professor declared.

"If we had a political party alive to the reality of our present life," he continued, "aware of how many hundreds of thousands of lives are being thwarted in order that a few may make a greater concentration of wealth, we should have a much freer use of our agencies of labor, of administration, so that a much larger number of individuals might have a fair chance to develop a well-grounded life, an individualism of sturdy, American self-help and independence.

"Politics cannot do it all, but the help of politics is needed to progress in the establishment of a better social order."

Formation soon of a third party is only remotely possible, Professor Dewey said, because while dissatisfaction exists in both old parties, it is difficult to crystallize this feeling into action.

Smith Alumnæ Plan Celebration

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., April 27—Six thousand Smith College graduates in practically all parts of the world will celebrate, beginning May 1 and continuing in different localities for 24 hours, the founding in 1881 of the Smith College Alumnæ Association which is said to have the largest alumnæ enrollment of any woman's college. The meetings will be preliminary to the national jubilee during the commencement week in June at Northampton.

There are 84 alumnæ clubs in the United States, one in China and one in Japan, with unofficial groups in many cities and foreign countries.

A feature of the program in the east will be the singing of a song called "Remembrance," a poem written by Anne Morrow Lindbergh, wife of Colonel Lindbergh, in the spring of 1928 before the graduated from Smith, and which won the Jordan prize offered for a series of poems. "Remembrance" has been set to music by Maury Madison of Paris and the French adaptation made by R. Nazelles.

The meetings will be held in places as far away as Syria, Turkey, China, Japan, and London. The special observation will be in response to an invitation to the association issued by Miss Ruth French, of Boston, president of the alumnæ organization, who asks all graduates to "gather together for a sort of unifying alumnæ history-seminar that will lead to an understanding and whole-hearted enjoyment of the significance of the semi-centennial which will be held in June in Northampton."

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parenthesis.
"CBS": Columbia Broadcasting System.
"CBS Chicago," from Chicago. "CBS Pacific," from west coast.
NBC: "WEAF Chain" and "WJZ Chain."
"NBC Chicago," from Chicago. "NBC Pacific," from west coast.
"To KOA," "To KOH": when following above, indicates western limit of network.
"-T": coast-to-coast network.
Call letters given single station programs.
Time: p. m., eastern daylight saving unless otherwise stated.

FOR TUESDAY, APRIL 28

Soloists and Orchestra

Elsie Baker, contralto; concert orchestra (WEAF—T). Three ballads by Miss Baker, the favorite easily being "Love's Old Sweet Song"; opera and light opera in one group by orchestra. 9.

Helene Corbin Heinl, concert pianist; symphony orchestra, Howard Barlow, conductor (Philco—CBS to KFJF, Oklahoma City). Overture Euryanthe (Weber); Wedding Day at Troldhaugen (Grieg); In the Gardens of the Sierra de Cordoba, from Nights in the Gardens of Spain (De Falla), piano and orchestra; Mephisto Waltz (Liszt). 9:30.

"Echoes of the Opera" (WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City). 10.

Orchestral

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF—T). Characteristic "Swedish Coronation March," "Southern Rhapsody," "Solvejg's Song" and "Nell Gwynn Dances" in classical program. 6, 6:45.

Harry Tucker's Barclay Concert Orchestra (CBS to KLZ, Denver). "Chinese Love Song," a tango, and "Down South" are noteworthy in half hour program. 6:15.

Concert Orchestra, Adolph Dumont, conductor (Household—WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City). 9.

Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble WJZ Chain to WDAY, Fargo). Overture, Die Fledermaus (Strauss); La Cinta Via (Valverde); Madrigal (Simonetti). 12.

Rhythmic Music

Iona Mull, soprano; Mandoliers (-11) orchestra (WJZ—T). Fifteen minutes. 7:45.

Paul Whiteman and his orchestra (Alike Quality—WJZ—T). Liszt's "Hungarian Fantasy" and arrangement of Ravel's "Bolero." 4.

Coon-Sanders Orchestra (Florsheim—WEAF Chain to KSL, Salt Lake City). 3:30.

Anson Weeks and his orchestra, Mary Pickford. 3.

Sigmund Spaeth, study of romanticism in music; violin, quartet; Frank Black's Orchestra (Continental—WEAF—T). 9:30.

Morton Downey, tenor; Jacques Renard and Jesse Stafford, directors (Fatima—CBS—T). 10:30.

Fashion Soloists

Gus Van, singer and character; accompanied by Joe Schenck (United States Rubber—WJZ Chain to WLW, Cincinnati). 7:30.

Rudy Seelmann and his Park Central Hotel orchestra (WEAF Chain to WOW, Omaha). 4.

Lee Morse, popular singer; accompanied (Mum—T). Fifteen minutes. 8:45.

Ben Bernie and his orchestra (American Ambrosia Association (WJZ Chain). Celebrating six years of equitable relations; guest artists and producers. George Jessel will introduce Frances Williams, James Barton, the Furman Sisters trio, Clayton, Jackson and Durante, Broderick and Fay; Oliver, Jeanne Aubert, Shaw and Lee. 12.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

Amos 'n' Andy (Pepsodent—WJZ Chain to WLW, Cincinnati). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10, 8.

"David Harum Visits Newport" (Standard—WEAF Chain to WREN, Buffalo). 7:30.

Death Valley Days (WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City). Don Francisco Lopez, who discovered gold in California in 1842, 90 years before the generally accepted date. 9:30.

"Mr. and Mrs." (Graybar—CBS—T). Fifteen minutes. 10.

Clara, Lu and Em (WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City). 10:30.

Rasid Transit (WEAF Chain to WOC-WHO). Short complete stories. 11.

Talks

"Who's Behind the Name?" (WEAF—T). Interviews by Edwin Alger. 6:30.

Lowell Thomas (WJZ Chain to WLW, Cincinnati). 6:45. Also new series at 10:15, central standard time.

"The Political Situation in Washington Tonight" (CBS to KLZ, Denver). Weekly comment by Frederic William Wile. 7.

"Disarmament" (WEAF—T). Yale and Columbia University professors will discuss this subject in the Voters Service period. 7.

Kaltenborn Edits the News (Straus—CBS to KOIL, Omaha). 8:30.

Monologist

Phil Cook (Quaker—WJZ—T). 7:30.

Recorded Program

"Up to Angora" (Chevrolet—Single stations). Frazier Hunt in the Near East.

Daytime Programs

United States Marine Band (WEAF Chain to KOA, Denver). 10 a. m.

"On Wings of Song" (WEAF Chain to WDAF, Kansas City). String trio. 12 noon.

National Farm and Home Hour (WJZ Chain to KOA, Denver). Progressive Garden Club period. 12:30.

Columbia Revue (CBS to KLZ, Denver). Julia Mahoney, soprano; Vincent Sorey, conductor. 12:30.

Organ Melodies (WJZ Chain to KFAB, Lincoln). Forty-five minutes. 12:45.

"A Guessing Game" (CBS to WDSU, New Orleans). A review of the Radio Picture Book series in the American School of the Air. 2:30.

Columbia Salon Orchestra (CBS—T). 3.

"Music in the Air" (WJZ Chain to KOA, Denver). Piano lessons under the direction of Dr. Osbourne McConathy. 3.

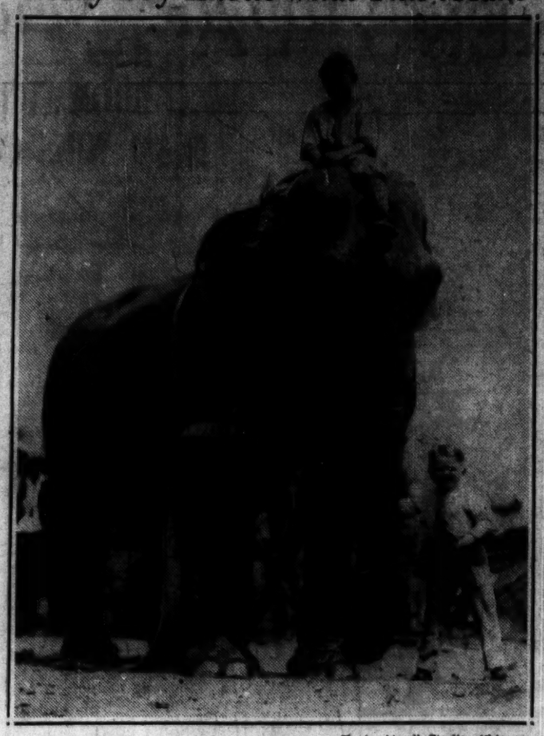
"Golden Gems" (WEAF Chain to KFYR, Bismarck). Elsie Baker, contralto; Theodore Webb, baritone; concert orchestra. 3:30.

Pacific Vagabonds (WJZ—T). Popular hour from Pacific Coast. 4.

Italian Idyll (CBS to KLZ, Denver). Dr. Frank H. Vizetelly, noted lexicographer. 5:15.

"What Happened to Jane" (WEAF Chain to WOC-WHO). Domestic drama. 5:30.

Every Boy Knows What This Means



H. A. Atwell Studio, Chicago

It's an Elephant and It'll Be Here With the Circus This Week.

Clowns 'n' Everythin' They'll Soon Be Here

It won't be long now.

The circus is on its way. The first trainload is arriving in Boston late this afternoon. Next Thursday afternoon Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey's combined shows will open their nine-day schedule under the big steel "tent" at the Boston Garden.

An army of youngsters that has been hanging around the vicinity of the Garden for days while tons of earth and tanbark, rigging for the aerial acts and other things have been going into the place, will be waiting for the first train, hoping to catch a glimpse of the zebras and their tall partners and very good friends, the giraffes; and the elephants that perform funny tricks for George Denman, and lots of other things that couldn't be crowded into one or even two sections of the "greatest show on earth." But, of course, enthusiastic boys won't think of that.

William Conway, the contracting agent for the show, has been in Boston several days directing a corps of men who are converting the arena into a big tent. Already the rings, tracks and hippodrome course have been laid out. Before morning the intricate maze of wire rigging upon which the circut' air-minded artists will perform will be set up. And the rest of the circus can move in.

Good Grain Crop For South Carolina

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COLUMBIA, S. C.—A good yield of winter grains in South Carolina was forecast in the United States Department of Agriculture bulletin on crop conditions as of April 1.

Reasonably good yields of wheat, oats and rye were predicted. The report said the condition of the peach and Irish potato crops is above the average for the past six years.

Soil condition in February and March was favorable for plowing, the report said, and planting preparations well advanced. Prolonged cold weather delayed growth of vegetation, but winter grains are in good condition generally. With a minimum abandonment from winter killing, reasonably good yields are expected of wheat, oats and rye.

The supply of farm labor was reported at 103 per cent of normal in South Carolina and demand 73 per cent.

Subjects of King Zog in Boston Meet And Observe Traditions of Homeland

Boston subjects of King Zog, men and women to the number of 50, yielding somewhat to the customs of America, met for the first time April 24 under auspices of International Institute, 100 Beacon Street, Boston.

In Albania, that little domain on the Adriatic about as big as the State of Massachusetts, it came so to that the men and women never met in groups. There were no dances, no parties where the boys and girls met and spent happy evenings. The parties arranged for marriages. And those the young man likely disapproved of greatly. If the prospective bride were ugly, well, it was another matter to make. Always were the customs to which the people were revered. Changes have brought about leniency in their social relations, but there is no such freedom and independence as prevail socially in America.

So this evening was an event in the Albanian colony in Boston, according to Mrs. E. E. Blake, member of the Institute board. In their homes they still follow many of the customs of the homeland, she said, and depart slowly from the traditions of their fathers.

Reason enough surely why these guests came to the lovely Beacon Street house with eager anticipation, a new light shining in their dark eyes. What though many of them spoke no English? There flowed among them the universal language of good will, a medium all seemed to understand.

Nor was it an evening where they were entertained by Americans. No, they had an informal evening among themselves. A string orchestra of three pieces played by Albanian young men made pleasing music. An Albanian girl played on the piano an Allegro, and a Tarantella of Rubinstein's, while her mother watched with misty eyes. Another pretty Albanian girl sang lovely old songs learned in America—but they all understood the language of music.

A professor from Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who told them he once had been asked to go to Albania to teach in their schools, spoke to them about cooperating. He compared their singing the same song in unison to their effort to work and live together in adjusting themselves to new conditions and people in a strange land. They listened, and sometimes applauded. He understood their ways, one said.

These Albanians like American educational facilities. Some of their young people are in college. Mrs. Blake advised. One young man is at Harvard, another at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and this spring a young woman will graduate from Boston University. She is going back to Albania to teach her own people—maybe to help some of them get ready for the high adventure of coming to America, said Mrs. Blake.

The mothers had brought with them to the party such cakes and bonbons as they once made in their homes in far-away Albania and still make in their Boston kitchens. As they ate these Albanian delicacies under the blaze of American chandeliers in a house on the banks of the Charles, they chatted and laughed in their soft Latin voices, their faces ashine with gladness to be there.

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WREN, Boston (1070kc-280m)

5:00 p. m.—Lighthouse and coast guard news.
5:30 Organ recital.
5:45 Limerick program.
6:00 Quaker Fusileman.
6:15 "The Old Painter."
6:30 Big Brother's Surprise Party.
6:50 Announcements; news.
6:45 Bay State Pianist.
7:00 WREN String Ensemble.
7:15 General Baking Program: Neal O'Hara, master of ceremonies; Meyer Davis Le Paradis Band.
7:45 Jesters Male Trio.
8:00 Vocal duo; xylophone soloist.
8:15 NBC, Andy Sannella's Pennzoil Orchestra.
8:30 NBC, A. & P. Gypsies Orchestra; male quartet.
9:30 NBC, Countess Olga Albani, soprano; Briquiff's Quartet; General Motors Orchestra.
10:00 NBC, "Adventures of Sherlock Holmes": "The Solitary Cyclist."
10:30 NBC, Annual banquet of Federal Bar Association of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut.
11:15 NBC, Florence Richardson's Orchestra.
11:30 NBC, Henry Busse's Orchestra.
11:30 E. B. Rideout; news.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Chats with Peggy Winthrop.
5:15 Concert program.
5:30 NBC, Little Orphan Annie.
5:45 New England Agriculture.
6:00 Time; weather; Bookman; Sport Review; temperature.
6:15 Piano duo.
6:30 Durham Orchestra.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook, Quaker Man.
7:45 Sketch, "Mr. and Mrs. Cain."
8:00 Sketchbook program.
8:15 Hill Billies.
8:30 NBC, Gold Medal Express: Hawaiian Islanders; Ohman and Arden, piano due; male trio; orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Martag Orchestra, direction of Roy Bargy; Ned Miller, soloist.
9:30 NBC, Chesebrough "Real Folks" sketch.
10:00 NBC, Stromberg-Carlson: Rochester Civic Orchestra; Edward Van Nell, tenor.
10:30 NBC, Great Northern "Empire Builders" sketch: "Canadian Rebellion."
11:00 Time; weather; temperature; Sport Review.
11:14 Joe Rines and his orchestra; time.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:25 "Show Tunes"; orchestra.
5:30 Popular program.
5:45 CBS, Talk; time.
6:00 "Sweethearts in Song."
6:15 CBS, "The World's Business," Hugh Butler for Dr. Julius Klein.
6:30 CBS, Roy Atwell, monologist; Marion McAfee, soprano; Tide Water Orchestra.
6:45 CBS, Serial mystery story.
7:00 Camille Girouard, baritone; Eleanor Fourtin, pianist; Paul Shirley, viola.
7:15 Baker Dance Orchestra.
7:30 CBS program.
7:45 Mecco Sweet Tones: Lee Bryan; string ensemble.
8:00 CBS, Arthur Pryor's Band.
8:15 CBS, Barber shop quartet.
8:30 CBS, Grace Moore, soprano; Simmons Symphony Orchestra.
9:00 Leo Reisman and his orchestra; "The Three Bakers," male trio.
9:30 CBS, "An Evening in Paris"; Pierre Braugnon, tenor; Taylor Buckley, baritone; style radiogram; Max Smolen's Orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians; soloist.
10:30 CBS, Savino Tone Pictures; chorus; orchestra.
11:00 Eleven O'Clock Toast.
11:02 Baseball; news; weather; time.
11:15 Organ recital, Adrian O'Brien.
11:30 Jimmie Gallagher and his orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Asbury Park Casino Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist; Ben Alley, tenor.

WRDH, Boston (1390kc-261m)

5:15 p. m.—Fred Gilbert, popular songs.
5:30 Fishermen's Program.
5:45 Organ recital, George Raydel.
6:00 Weather; Evening Musicale; temperature.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 Westminster Orchestra.
7:30 Weather; WRDH Ensemble; time.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Beth and Betty Dodge.
5:15 CBS, Gypsy Music Makers.
5:30 CBS, Lee Morse, popular songs.
5:45 Uncle Sam and his Merry Friends.
6:00 CBS, Gordon Kibbler's Orchestra.
6:30 Baseball scores; news.
6:45 Eddie Welch and his orchestra.
7:15 Fowsra Trio.
7:30 Stories of the Orient.
7:45 Crosby Ensemble.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Myles Standish Trio.
8:30 Puritan Male Quartet.
8:45 Book talk.
9:00 Le Paradis Band, Joe Smith, director.
9:30 Organ recital, Adrian O'Brien.
10:00 Jacques Renard and his orchestra.
10:30 News; organ recital.
11:00 CBS, Fletcher Henderson's Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Ben Bernie and his orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WREN

8:00 a. m.—NBC, The Early Birds.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:15 a. m.—NBC, Radio Household Institute.
1:45 p. m.—WREN Reading Circle.
2:30 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—NBC, "Golden Gems"; soloists; orchestra.

WBZA

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:45 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
1:35 p. m.—Ernest Elmo Calkins, speaking from Advertising Club luncheon.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, "Music in the Air"; Dr. Osborne McConathy, director.

WNAC

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio period.
12:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:30 p. m.—CBS, American School of the Air: "A Guessing Game."
3:00 p. m.—Red-Sox-Philadelphia, reported by Fred Hoey.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—News; records; talks.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:15 p. m.—Noonday service of King's Chapel.
1:00 p. m.—Copley-Plaza dinner music.
1:30 p. m.—CBS, Ritz-Carlton Orchestra.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

AUTOSALES LOSS

Autosales Corporation reported for the March quarter net loss of $15,882, compared with net loss of $24,305 in the like period of 1930.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

The March of Courage

By MARY LOIS TOEVS

"ONE and two and one and two and—" chanted Alonda, thumping "The March of Courage" on the organ with her short, nine-year-old fingers.

But try as she would to keep her mind on the music before her, she finally dropped her hands on the keys dejectedly. They caused a sound like the whispering of many bells, each having a different song, to leave the organ. But Alonda didn't hear. She was remembering that in two days it would be May Day, and that Stella Devereaux, whose hair was fairy gold and whose eyes were blue cornflowers, was to be May Queen. And because of this, she would wear a long white veil and carry a huge bouquet of flowers.

"Oh, if just once I could be like the other children!" thought Alonda. "Just once forget my straight hair and funny clothes and dark skin!" She ran to the wall mirror.

"Yes," she whispered to her image. "You're foreign! You talk funny! You act funny! You are funny!" And the firm little lips trembled.

But she didn't cry. Everyone who looked at Alonda knew somehow that she wasn't the crying kind. They saw a sturdy little figure, wearing her hair in a great, ebony braid; a figure whose ill-fitting dress could not hide the set of the brave shoulders; one whose black eyes were wonder-big as they gazed at the world about her, so different from the home she had left in far-away Europe, and they liked her, twisted words, shyness, and all!

"One year it has been since I went to school," she went on. "One year, and still I find the words choking me when I try to speak. Still I feel the want to sing like Betty Bertles, or to play at basketball like Tessie Owens."

The Little Old Organ

She turned away with a sigh, and as she did so her eyes fell again on the little old organ standing in its corner of the room; the tiny box of an organ which her father had somehow managed to buy for her in an old secondhand store; an organ which he had lovingly taught her how to play—softly—tenderly. Now at last she could draw little melodies from its old heart; sweet little songs that made her remember dear things she had left at home—the fluffy plum tree that had blossomed by the kitchen door, and the way the sunshine danced on the great, green skirts of the sea.

"Ah!" Alonda again put her hands on the keys and began "The March of Courage." "Foolish it is, I know, to long to wear the white veil and carry the flowers for May Day, but—" she forced a smile. "But maybe if I keep 'The March of Courage' in my heart, my chance will come." And she made the old organ tremble again with the stirring tones of the march.

It was after spelling lesson the next day that Alonda allowed herself to peep shyly about the big, airy schoolroom that she loved so well. Her eyes lingered over the rainbow masses of flowers that clambered out of their green boxes. They ran over the line of pink rabbits hopping around the top of the blackboard. They saw the pot of tulips nodding on Teacher's desk; Teacher, herself, all smiles and soft eyes. And, last of all, Stella Devereaux, one set apart because it was she who would wear the white veil and carry the bouquet of flowers.

But Teacher brought her to attention by saying, "Now for our singing lesson. Barbara isn't here today, so we shall have to manage without the piano." She opened the desk to get her book. The children, too, made a great stir of putting away pencils and papers. All but Alonda.

How she longed to say, "I can take Barbara's place, Teacher. I know the songs we sing. I know them by heart, because I play them at home on the organ."

But though she timidly raised her hand to speak, she lost courage before Teacher saw her, and fastened her eyes blindly on her song book.

"Oh," she thought miserably. "Not only am I dumb, but I am cowardly! When the chance comes to be like the rest, my tongue is still in my mouth and I sit afraid. Oh, what shame I feel!"

So unhappy was she that the singing hour dragged by. And Alonda dearly loved to sing. Even when Teacher said, "Shall we now take 'America, the Beautiful,'" Alonda absently flipped the pages. She hardly heard what Teacher had said, though it was her favorite song. She longed to rush home to hide her head—but what was that sound which shattered the quiet of the schoolroom?

Alonda jerked to attention. Her eyes widened. She heard a loud, jangling bell, a bell that rang three times very sharply, over and over, over and over. It could mean only one thing—Fire Drill!

It was only a second before the children were standing by their desks ready to march downstairs. Many times they had practiced the Fire Drill, swinging along to the march that Barbara always played. THAT BARBARA ALWAYS PLAYED—!

Alonda Remembers

Alonda's thoughts raced. Swiftly she remembered that there was no Barbara, no music, no song for the children to march to. The children knew it. They were restless, tangled up, excited. And what made Teacher's eyes so bright, so wide, so strange? They had practiced the Fire Drill many times before. It was so easy.

And then Alonda saw!

It was a wisp of smoke that curled under the door. A veil of gray that floated through the transom, bearing a sharp, woodsy odor. And Alonda knew. The building was on fire!

Already Teacher was giving orders. Already she was lining up the children again. But what was still wrong? Why did their lines waver so? Before, when they marched to music—

Alonda held her breath, shut her eyes for one second. Then she did an unheard of thing. She ran, RAN up to Teacher and cried, "The march, Teacher, the march! They must have music for the Fire Drill! I know one!" And without waiting for an answer, she rushed into the hall, opened the piano, and began to play. "The March of Courage" rang through the halls of the big, two-story, schoolhouse—rang out clear, strong, brave. And as Alonda played, long lines of children marched quickly from their rooms, swinging along, one-two-one-two, in time to the music. No confusion now. No tangled lines. Only order, quiet, speed.

On, on Alonda played. Over and over, over and over, her fingers pounded out, "Be Brave! Be brave! The fight is not too great!" And as she played, the words stamped themselves on her heart, "Be brave! Be brave!"

That was hard. Already the smoke was biting at her eyes, her nose, her throat. And finally, when she thought she could bear it no longer, she heard Teacher's voice say, "All out now, Alonda. Wrap your head in this and hold my hand tight!"

She felt a wet towel pressed over her eyes, her hand clutched in a cool, firm, strong one. She felt herself stumbling down the steps, one flight, two, across a hall, through a door, and then, the blessed smell of air—fresh, sweet air!

But what was happening? Somebody—everybody was cheering! Teachers, boys, girls were clapping their hands and shouting. This they always did at games for people who did wonderful things like running races, or playing basketball, or being May Queen. Oh, it couldn't be that they were looking at her!

"For why, Teacher," she whispered hoarsely, "for why do they make the cheers?"

And then it was that teacher bent her head so close that the soft eyes were near her own and said, "It is for you, Alonda! For you because you were very brave. With your 'March of Courage,' you helped to empty a burning building full of children, and kept them unafraid! Just for you, Alonda!"

For a second, Alonda stood very still. She longed to hide her face against teacher's arm. But instead, she did a very strange thing. Standing there, her eyes shining softly, her cheeks flushing a faint pink, her shoulders squared, she touched her fingers to her hair as if she were arranging something.

For though the excited, cheering crowd of people never saw it, Alonda was wearing a long white veil, and was carrying a bouquet of flowers.

Gertrude Roberts Sullivan

"It is for you, Alonda, just for you!"

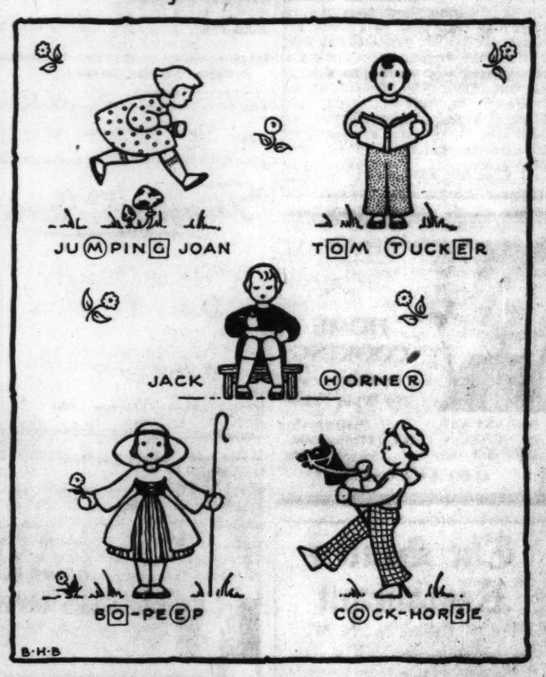
April Smiles

A tiny elf slept in a tulip—
Deep in the dark, closed cup,
Till one day, an April sunbeam
Peeped in and woke him up.

The elf smiled and opened the petals
To let in the lovely light,
But a raindrop fell on his little nose
And he shut them with all his might.

JENNETT SPENCER.

Rhyme Book Puzzle



The name of a well-known collection of verses for children is hidden in the words in this picture. The letters for the first word are in the circles; those for the second word are inclosed by squares. Find the name of the book.

Jimmie the Jelly-Fish Grows Up

THE story of the Jelly-Fish is one of the most wonderful in nature. When the tiny creatures hatch out they are so small as to be hardly visible to the naked eye. Their mother has no need to look after them, nor could she with so large a family, and they immediately swim away from her into the great waters into which they have been born.

In shape, Jimmy and his brothers are not the least like their mother, and after swimming about idly for a week or two, they drop to the bottom of the sea. At once each one fastens itself onto a piece of sea-weed or a large pebble, and begins to grow just as a plant does.

Jimmy, at this stage of his growth, is still very small, and is often called a "panula" or "polyp." He has little tendrils or fingers which he waves about when in search of choice morsels to eat.

And now a strange thing happens. As Jimmy gets bigger, the top cup-like shape moves upward and another grows underneath. This method of growing continues for weeks and months until there are sometimes as many as twelve cup shapes standing one upon the other.

In a short time each little shape grows a small fringe, and, still more marvelous, one by one they break off and swim away as tiny jelly-fishes, one egg having turned into a dozen living creatures! Their glassy-looking bodies are almost bell-shape, and round the edges are things which are sometimes called eyes, but which have not grown properly. As they swim they look very much like an umbrella opening and closing.

There are many kinds of jelly-fish, some no bigger than a child's hand, while others are as large as a dinner plate. Even their colors differ, some being a dull brown shade, while not a few boast of a beautiful pink tone.

Children may perhaps wonder how the jelly-fish lives and catches his food. Jimmy and all his brothers possess a small fringe encircling their bodies, and when small sea creatures come in the path of the hungry jelly-fish they shoot out these threads.

Perhaps the most mysterious thing of all is that the jelly-fish carries all sorts of tiny passengers along with him on his travels. Baby whiting and shrimps find a comfortable home underneath his umbrella shape, and even manage to share some of the food which the jelly-fish misses or does not want. Here they stay safely and snugly, until they are big enough to leave their foster parent and venture out into the open sea.

A Good Politeness Teacher

My kitty-cat is so polite,
Although she's scarcely able
To do it, she sits there and waits
While we are at the table.
Though she is just a little creature
She is a good politeness teacher.

A. C. H.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Tree Puzzle published April 20:

EARTH
TREES
ABUNDANCE
HOLE
TROWEL
ADORN
SAPLING
TYING

The Little Tree That Walked

THE little apple tree was enjoying the warm April sun. It spread its branches to catch as many of the quick yellow sunbeams as possible. But it was not happy.

"I want to walk and run and go somewhere," said the little apple tree to its mother. "The brooks are going to the rivers singing spring songs. The winds are racing with the clouds. The birds are flying everywhere. I want to go somewhere, too."

"That is just like a child," replied the mother. "It is better for little apple trees to stay in one place."

"Oh, I don't want to stay in one place," cried the apple tree. "There goes a bluebird. I want to walk and run! I want to fly!"

"Come on!" trilled the bluebird. "Flying is lots of fun."

That night the little apple tree twisted its roots in the ground and felt the soil loosen around them. "If I can get them out, I can walk," it whispered to itself. So it tugged and tugged and the roots came out.

At first the little apple tree was very clumsy. Two or three times it fell down, learning to walk, but at last it walked and ran quite easily. It looked at the old orchard once more. Then it turned and ran as fast as it could straight toward the star on the western hill. It felt very good to run. So the little tree jumped and sang and raced along.

In the morning all the trees cried: "See the little apple tree running!" And the birds sang: "The little apple tree is moving!"

On the edge of a town a dreadful thing happened, for two dogs chased the little tree until it was out of breath. "Oh, bow-wow," roared the dogs, "it is only a little apple tree!"

For days and days the little tree wandered over hills and by the banks of brooks. Sometimes it sat in the warm sunlight. Once it fell into a river, and once a boy wanted to make a fishing pole of it, but could not catch the little tree although he ran very fast.

One day much later, the little tree was sitting in the sunshine, when a groundhog and a field mouse came by.

Groundhog Is Surprised

"What a curious little tree!" said the groundhog. "It has no blossoms. All the other trees have blossoms or buds or leaves."

"If it doesn't have blossoms or buds, it won't have leaves and fruit," replied the field mouse.

"It really isn't any better than a stick," laughed the groundhog.

"It can't have much fun," cried the field mouse. "A tree's best fun is having leaves and blossoms and fruit."

The little apple tree felt very sad. It looked at its bare branches. There wasn't a bud anywhere. Slowly it crept toward a nearby orchard. "Yes, there were the apple trees all white and beautiful.

"And I won't have any fruit," sighed the poor little tree.

Just as it said that, a rough hand grasped it. "Ah, this is a dead stick. I think I'll take it home and burn it," cried the boy.

"Please don't burn me," cried the apple tree.

But the boy did not hear. He found other branches and put them in a bundle to take home.

When he was almost home, the little tree began to talk with all its branches. "Why it is alive," said the boy, startled. He dropped the little tree and it ran and ran.

Home Once More

That night when all was quiet, the little apple tree reached the home orchard. Softly so as not to wake the other trees, it dug its roots into the ground. How good the earth felt! The little tree felt better than it had since it had first walked. In a few minutes, it stood firmly rooted again in the ground.

"Now," cried the little tree, "now for buds and blossoms and leaves and fruit!"

The next morning the trees all said they were very glad the little tree had come back again.

A bluebird wheeled overhead. "Come on and fly, little tree," it cried. "It is lots of fun going to places."

The little apple tree laughed. "It is more fun just growing here!"

In a few days, the little tree was white with beautiful blossoms. The birds stopped on its branches and sang. The brook shouted at it as it galloped toward the river. The clouds drifted over it.

"The best fun for a tree," said the little apple tree to its mother, "is just being a tree!"

How to Make Mexican Bowls

Mexican bowls resembling glazed pottery can be made by using strips of paper toweling, paste, shellac and paint. A small bluish-green bowl of shallow shape was placed on a desk as a home for rubbers, clips and erasers. Larger ones may be used for fruit. Such gayly colored bowls are quite substantial and good for almost anything except liquids.

First select a dish to be used as a mold for shaping the new paper bowl. Cut the paper toweling in strips about an inch wide and long enough to reach one rim of the bowl down through the center and up to the top of the opposite rim, leaving a little extra to hang over the edges.

Grease the bowl slightly with lard and wet each strip of paper. Put paste on the first strip and place it in the bowl, paste side up, allowing it to cling to the surface from one rim down across the center of the bottom and up again to the opposite rim. The next strip, with the paste side up, is placed on the first, lapping well over it and coming out a little to the right of the first strip on one side and a little to the left on the other. The next follows in the same manner until the bowl is covered. Continue this process until there are six layers of paper.

When all this paper and paste is allowed to dry thoroughly over night, it slips out of the original bowl and is very stiff and hard. A conventional design can then be traced on the inside of the bottom of the bowl and on the lower part of the outside, leaving a generous space near the top for a plain color. Non-transparent paint is used. Two or three coats of shellac make this paper bowl look like glazed pottery.

Mail Bag

Atascadero, California

Dear Moses:

Would you like to hear from a namesake? My first mistress's name was Mrs. Moses. One day when I was old enough to take care of myself, some ladies called and she gave me to one of them for her little daughter. When nearing home, the lady tried to hide me under her jacket so that the little girl could guess what she had for her, but my long tail wiggled itself out, and of course it was clear that if there was a kitten's tail, there must be a kittie attached. My little mistress named me Mosy. We had some very happy times together and I grew to be a large cat, with a very long tail.

The family often let me accompany them when going for walks, but I liked best to follow them to church. However, after I had got up on the desk beside the minister one evening, and purred against his legs one Sunday morning while he was in the pulpit, it was decided that I must be penned up so that I could not follow to church any more.

This I did not like at all, and as I was very smart I decided to go and hide when the family were getting ready for church, and when little mistress called, "Mosy, Mosy," I pretended not to hear. She could not find me and thought I had gone visiting in the neighborhood. But when they were about half way through the park, I came bounding along with my long tail straight up in the air like a mast! Do you think this rather naughty?

Love and best wishes to you and the Mail Bag. —— Mosy.

Daru, Papua, New Guinea

Dear Editor:

I am nearly 8 years old and live on the Fly River in the Western Division of New Guinea. I am having a correspondence course from the Correspondence School in Brisbane, Queensland, Australia. My mother teaches a small Papuan and myself. There are only two plantations on the Fly River, one 30 miles further up.

My mother and I are the only white people on this island. We have about 60 natives employed. They work on the coconut plantation all day long. They cook their food on an open fire. The native sago is their principal food, and coconuts, crabs, fish, and rations of rice, meat, etc., that are dealt out to them. Watermelons are here in plenty. Mother bought 80 today. The natives all swim well and can enjoy themselves. They are nearly always laughing.

I should like to correspond with any little girls. I would tell them about Papuans and their customs. I have a canoe and a dinghy and Nona, my little Papuan playmate and I have such good times in them. We have a tidal creek that runs right through the plantation, and we can paddle the canoe for three miles up the creek. We take our sleeping mats and lie down and rest, then cook our food and eat it, and return home.

I have been to Tasmania and we have a house in New South Wales, Australia. We lived there for 15 months. I went to the State School; it was lovely. I got the prize for speaking correct English. I should like to visit England, my parents' country, and see the heather that my mother so often talks about.

I hope this will interest some little girl or boy about my own age.

Sharatt C.

[Your letter will interest many boys and girls, and grown-ups too, little Sharatt.—Ed.]

Edmonds, Washington

Dear Editor:

We live on Puget Sound, where you can see the ships going to the ocean from Seattle. The Olympic Mountains are right across the Sound. On clear days when we are down at the beach we can see Mount Baker. On the east there are the Cascade Mountains and south is Mount Rainier.

I am 10 years old and in the 5A grade and should like to correspond with any girl my age from any country in the world. Edith P.

Melbourne, Victoria, Australia

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I am an American boy and have been to Australia twice, this being the second time. Last time we were here for three years. I have been around the world and have seen many interesting places, such as England, France, Port Said, Aden, Bombay, Ceylon, and then Australia.

I am 12 years old and am very interested in saving stamps. I should like to hear from boys in any country.

Love to all Mail Baggers. —— Philip E.

Copenhagen, Denmark

Dear Editor:

I am a boy 12 years old and I am staying in Copenhagen, Denmark, which is very different from the United States. Just about everybody here has a cycle and there are not so many cars. They carry many things on cycles, too.

You can go and see the old Round Tower which has a winding road going up to the top. It was built in the 17th century when Christian IV was King of Denmark. At that time it was the tallest building in Denmark.

I would like to hear from other boys in other countries and I will tell them more about Denmark. Howard L.

The following would like to receive letters:

Girls

Betty F. (9), Manchester, England.
Helen M. (10), Seattle, Wash.
Hazel E. (11), Long Beach, Calif.
Helen N. (11), Marysville, Wash.

Boys

Ray Lee (11), Sylvester, Ill.
Vernon F. (11), Marysville, Wash.
Robert K. (12), Marysville, Wash.

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You must hammer and forge yourself one."
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Camp advertisements are published in the Monday and Thursday issues.

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THE HOME FORUM

Poems of a German Sappho

Far off upon the barren moors
There blooms a floweret fair;
Its fragrance sweet, like springtime glow,
All lands of earth may share.

THESE lines are part of a little poem, written by one "in heartfelt reverence and sincere admiration" for a German "poetess of the people," Johanna Ambrosius. The concluding stanza of the poem brings out a pleasing apostrophe:

From out of Inspiration's cup
A shining drop swift sank,
Which, lo! thy beauty-thirsting lips,
O German Sappho, drank.

The translated Second Edition of the poems of Johanna Ambrosius was published in Boston in 1897, and some time later a friend sent me a copy. Knowing little at that time about German women writers, I was charmed with the graceful verse, with the sincerity of its author. It seemed, from the brief story of the life and career of Johanna Ambrosius, given in the Introduction, that her poems, well known perhaps in her native land, were then only just becoming familiar to the outside literary world.

Frequently during the ensuing years, I have taken this little volume of poems from its place on my library shelves and, lost in its content, have felt the warmth of human affection, the pathos of toil and sorrow, the quiet of winter woods, and the peace of simple things. Tonight, a fragment of song seemed to echo the sweetness of her melodious verse, so I opened her little volume of poems and came upon a favorite, called "Open Thy Heart."

As I read it I seemed to sense the refreshing, mild fragrance of woodland flowers. I slipped into a chair and continued to read one exquisite poem after another, recalling the story of the author's life, wondering whether I had missed other and later collections of her poems. Born in Lengwethen, a village of East Prussia, in 1854, Johanna Ambrosius received the meager training afforded by the small village school and, from the time she was eleven years old, was acquainted only with hard work. About the only cultural contact with the larger outside world that found its way to this humble home, came through the "Gartenlaube," a popular German magazine, destined to lead Johanna and her sister Martha into wider spheres of activity. At the age of twenty, Johanna married a peasant and later, by means of a small legacy, she and her husband were able to buy a little house and a piece of land in the neighboring village of Gross-Wersmeninken. Two children, a girl and a boy, came to add to her scanty happiness, but, also, to increase her labor and care. Then, into her seemingly saddened experience, came the inspiration to write and in 1894 her first poem was published. Others appeared from time to time, but the writer remained obscure, until a Viennese gentleman, Dr. Karl Schrattenthal, reading one of her poems, wrote to her, learned of her ability and of her privations, and arranged to have some of her poems published in the "Gartenlaube." Others became interested in the peasant poetess, sought her out, and through a kindly publicity alleviated some of the hardships of her world. Within eighteeen months after the publication of the first edition of her poems, arranged and published by Dr. Schrattenthal, the twenty-sixth edition was called for. This swift recognition was a rare and unexpected success and showed the universal approbation accorded her, not only in her own land, but in foreign countries as well. Many of her shorter poems, set to music, have greatly enriched the spheres of song and romance.

At the close of my volume of the author's poems, there is a lengthy and delightful criticism of her work by Hermann Grimm, and a graphic description from the pen of an American journalist of the visit of a messenger from the Empress of Germany, conveying honors and needed assistance to the unknown German poetess, hidden away among the fir forests of East Prussia. "Over frozen rivers and snow-clad hills," the writer relates, "with bitter winds from the Baltic, ever within sound of the moaning sea and the sighing firs, the St. Petersburg (Leningrad) train, carrying the messenger from the Empress, rushed on through villages of huddled, half-buried huts. . . . On and on—nothing but toil and misery on either side. Surely a poet who had won the favor of an Empress must dwell in one of the feudal castles, which, at long intervals, sat in the midst of vast estates." At last the messenger leaves the train and enters a sledge for the bitter ride to Gross-Wersmeninken, with a driver who spoke some strange dialect. "Farther and farther, almost to the border of Russia, with firs growing thicker and darker . . . torrents frozen on the steeps; stars shining far above, and scarcely a friendly gleam from any of the poor little dwellings . . . plodding peasants cumbered with clothes; round, wooden churches with tiny belfries in the midst of clustered cabins . . . this was the village, and this the snow-buried house of Johanna Ambrosius,—Frau Voight—whom the Empress of Germany would honor—a woman of forty years, with toil-hardened hands. . . . A pencil and a few scraps of paper, leaves from the 'Gartenlaube,' a Christmas candle, scanty food and children playing with pine-tree babies on the bare floor before a fire of fagots from the forest, such was the picture which greeted the messenger from the Empress."

"All the beatitudes, oh, ye who have so much more and have not these!"

Restored to usefulness and provided with necessary comforts, Johanna Ambrosius continued to live in her peasant home, sending out to the world such little gems as this one:

Lock whatso'er moves thee,
Within thy heart's close shrine,
And give to God alone,
That little key of thine.

Discuss with Him alone
Whatever may befall;
He is the only friend,
Who understandeth all.

Johanna Ambrosius's verse has in it much of the hidden life of Germany, and through it floats an essence of the old folk songs, the hymns and lullabies, the minne song and meistersong, so familiar in German literature. All the poems and writings of this gifted author have had wide circulation, and it is to be hoped they are as well known and as highly appreciated today as they were when the poet was in the height of her popularity.

As I closed the book and returned it to its place, I felt that I wanted to bring again to the world the simple request of this peasant poet, this "German Sappho," voiced in part of a stanza, entitled: "To My Readers."

But would ye make my happiness
o'erflowing,
Give me the little flower which in each spot
Of all our German soil is thickly growing;
It bears the simple name: "Forget me not."

C. S. S.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Whales in the Harbor

Since poetry began, the makers of it have recurred to the theme of spring in terms which vary with the literary fashion of the day, but in subject matter which varies not at all. Even the modernist admits the daffodil, although loyalty to his art compels him to give it a snort. Cuckoos, robins, and violets are the recurrent harbingers of spring and the perennial themes of the spring poet. And, in carrying on the thematic tradition of his romantic predecessors, the modern poet has missed an opportunity to extend his ideas from the manner to the matter of his verse; for spring is also the season of whales.

Here, verily, is a rich and untried field for the modern singer of the joys of spring. Of lyrics of birds, bees, and buttercups there is no end; but of renowned chronicles of whales there are only two, and they are in prose. It is even questioned by those who know whales whether the "great fish" of the older chronicle was a whale at all—the other, of course, being Moby Dick.

Nevertheless, the return of spring brings the whale to New England waters as surely as it brings the Mayflower to New England woods. From the shore one can detect the unmistakable, intermittent spout; and if one is feeling adventurous and owns a boat, it is a simple enough matter to sail out for a look at the whale as well as his spout. Then, to find oneself in a small sloop entirely surrounded by whales; to navigate past black bulks many times the length of one's craft; to know that from the waters about one similar black bulks may suddenly rise—or from the waters directly beneath one, for that matter; to hear the monsters splash and breathe and blow; to realize that a nonchalant flip of a near-by tail would result in some moments of intense excitement followed by a long, chill swim to shore: this is to bring a savor of romance into prosaic modern existence—and a decided savor of whale as well.

At no season of the year is such an adventure possible, except in the pleasant interval between winter and summer. It is, therefore, surely fitting that the "spout of the whale" be given its place along with the "snort of the daffodil" in the poetic literature of spring.

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Brixham Town. From a Color Print (Woodcut) by John Platt

Rose Catalogue

There is a value in the music of a name, and if a rose by any other name would smell as sweet, it must lose half its tender charm for the unlearned who is told that its proper name is Rosa bracteata or Innocenta Pirola. . . . Where, however, you drop into French, a new charm is gained, and there is some pride in making the acquaintance of the Comtesse de Frigneuse, or Madame de Watteville, while the tenderest sentiments must be aroused on an introduction to Ma Capucine. On the other hand, a drop into plain English dashes the ardour of the ignoramus who will be disappointed in the presence of Mrs. W. J. Grant, though his mouth will water at the prospect of being introduced to Baroness Rothschild.

A rose catalogue is great fun, much more entertaining than any novel; it is a liberal education, for it leads you into every class of society. Occasionally, too, one learns something startling about one's friends; for instance, I read that Mr. Maurice Hewlett is "large and bright with a white ring around the center," and that Lord Rothschild has "a white eye, covered with yellow hairs, and is very beautiful and quaint."

And for romance, consider the ancestry of the Damask rose. No family in England is older. . . . "It is a native of Syria (like several old-established English families), whence it was brought to Europe about 1270 by Thibault IV., Count of Brie, returning from a Crusade in the Holy Land"; and what Byronesque visions are conjured up by the knowledge that the scarlet Martagon lily is a native of Greece and the Ionian Isles! . . . The flowers in the humblest garden come from all quarters of the world, and they bring romance and tales of derring-do in their train. — MARY ANSELL, in "The Happy Garden."

Kindred Makers of Comedy

The playwright most like Aristophanes, the man whose sense of humor was most akin to his, lived in an age as unlike his as Shakespeare's was like. The turbulent democracy that gave birth to the Old Comedy, and the England over whose manners and customs Queen Victoria ruled supreme, had little in common, and yet the mid-Victorian Gilbert of Pinafore fame saw eye to eye with Aristophanes as no other writer has done. The differences between Aristophanes and Gilbert are superficial; they are due to the differences of their time. In their essential genius they are alike.

The unknown is always magnificent. Aristophanes wears the halo of Greece, and is at the same time softly dimmed by the dust of centuries of scholarly elucidation. A comparison, therefore, with an author familiar and beloved and never really thought about wears a look of irreverence—also of ignorance. Dear nonsensical Gilbert, and the magnificent Aristophanes, poet, political reformer, social uplifter, philosophical thinker, with a dozen titles to immortality—how is it possible to compare them? The only basis for true comparison, Plato says, is the excellence that is peculiar to each thing. Was Aristophanes really a great lyric poet? Was he really bent on reforming politics or ending democracy? Such considerations are beside the point. . . . The peculiar excellence of comedy is its excellent fooling, and Aristophanes' claim to immortality is based upon one title only: he was a master maker of comedy, he could fool excellently. Here Gilbert stands side by side with him. He, too, could write the most admirable nonsense. There has never been better fooling than his, and a comparison with him carries nothing derogatory to the great Athenian. . . .

They were topical writers, both of them, given over to the matters of the moment, and yet Aristophanes has been laughed with for two thousand years, and Gilbert has survived a half century of such shattering change, his England seems almost as far away from us. They saw beneath the surface of the passing show. They wrote of the purely ephemeral and in their hands it became a picture not of the "Follies and Foibles" of a day and a nation, but of those that exist in all nations and all ages and belong to the permanent stuff of human nature. — EDITH HAMILTON, in "The Greek Way."

Lavender

Some cut rosemary's
Silver twigs,
Some cut southernwood's
Scented sprigs;
I cut lavender,
Blue and gray,
And store it up
For another day.

Rosemary stems
Are sweet, to smell,
Southernwood-tang,
I love it well;
But my lavender,
Laid apart,
Fills with poems
My country heart!

ELISABETH FLEMING.

LET other makers of color prints revel in their colors—Mr. John Platt pursues his own course, marked by self-restraint and a subtle sense of the delightful results that can be achieved along these lines.

"Brixham Town," "Entrance of the Harbour," and "Siesta," make a trio of companion prints which will always be a joy to the fastidious eye. Their harmonies are subdued tones of pale ochre, or tan and brown with a faint suggestion of purple or violet, emphasized by the use of a few fine black lines and a grayish black in the shadows, set off with a tiny dot of red. Prints like these are both a feast and a rest to the eye. They are intensely personal, and yet entirely unaggressive. Each time they are studied new beauties are discovered, fresh pleasures derived.

Although the print reproduced is called "Brixham Town," that place with its quaint old houses appears only as a vague background for the boats which really make the picture. Mr. John Platt's draftsmanship is as satisfying as is his color-sense. This artist takes his work seriously. A new print from his hand is an event for those who have discovered the rare merit of his work.

Blossoming Orchards

After a week of showers the lightly veiled sun glows potent and compelling. The cloud drift blows from the west, the green meadow mist lifts, revealing a greener mist of tender leaves. An oriole, breaking into song, queries: "Will you? Will you really, really, truly?" and a meadow lark answers: "Spring o' the year; spring o' the year."

The woods and lanes are astir with the mysterious whispering of the opening buds; the grass has grown deep in the fields, hides the fading violets, saying as it closes over them: "Sleep softly, I will protect you." Ceres, who has been a laggard for weeks, has suddenly awakened to her duty, as if Pomona, anxious for her harvest, had roughly shaken her. The garden is blazing with a flame of late tulips; bizarres, byblooms, flakes, and parrots, with fringed and twisted petals. The primulas show many hues, from gold to deepest crimson with a yellow center, and mingle their perfume with the various Narcissi, the double, whose blooms rival the Gardenia, the trumpet major, and the pheasant's eye,—the poet's Narcissus. Branches of amethyst lilacs hang over the gray wall, and as they sway to and fro, the bees, laden too deeply with honey, fall drowsily to the ground. Pear and cherry and plum blossomed together this year, and the ground is still powdered with a wealth of their corollas.

Look through the vista before you, over the fields and up the hillside, where the tree tops meet the sky; there are the blooming apple orchards, foam-white, or rosy as Aurora's fingertips. . . .

Follow the grass-grown road that lies between the garden and the farm. The orchard breath floats on before, goes with you, then straying, follows you, pervading everything; and here and there, beside the very wheel-tracks, you find the orchard's offspring, the wild crab-apple tree, and the orchard birds become more shy, and wrapt in reverie, as if overshadowed by the mood of the wood birds. . . .

Down the road the cattle saunter homeward from the pasture, and the orchard fragrance comes retrospectively, like a refrain that lingers in the memory. Precious are the orchards, the sunlight, and the home-going cattle, for they warm the heart.—MABEL OSGOOD WRIGHT, in "The Friendship of Nature."

Hanging Gardens

The year's greatest glory of flowers comes and goes almost unheeded by human observers. Blossoms, more numerous by far than those of field and forest, are hung aloft against the sky every April and early May, but we scarcely see them. This is partly because we seldom look upward, confining our gaze to the lower levels only of the great arc that the eye commands. Partly it is that these flowers of the upper landscape, though innumerable and splendidly massed together, are small and distant and for the most part subdued in hue. Overpoured and all but overpowered by the floods of noonday light, they faintly tinge the distances and dot the sky with dim umber and pale gold. We see the landscape through them, hardly guessing whence these novel tints may come, but the flowers themselves we do not see. And theirs is a brief glory. Before we are well aware of its presence, it is gone.

This flourishing season of the trees ascends to a climax in the blossoms of apple, cherry, quince, buckeye, and catalpa—and these we see because they are flaunted before us and cannot be ignored. But there are creatures to which the minute blooms of the elm and maple are more wonderful than those of the dogwood and magnolia are to us. When the bold exploring bee, newly come from the winter hive, finds her first faint blossom on the willow bough, what exultation must be hers—and what news to relate upon her swift return! The blue jay knows long before we do that there has come a change in the branchy wilderness he wanders through. It is a change that transforms his world. And what a glad astonishment to the nimble squirrel, after limping and nibbling all winter long among bare boughs, to find now a flower at every twig's tip! The bloom that barely exists for us is a fragrance in his delicate nostrils, the hues we hardly discern are a splendor to his wild black eye.

There is an old phrase of country folk, now nearly lost, in which the flowering trees are said to be "in flourish." The double significance is both interesting and true, for this is indeed the season of the tree's real triumph, in which it seems to outdo itself in a sort of ecstasy. We wait for leaves, as though they were the main achievement of the woodland, but to the trees themselves the leaves are anticlimax, their chief function being to prepare for next year's flowers. Leaves are what we naturally expect of them, but flowers we do not expect. And indeed it is a wonder, which many seasons of observation do not diminish, that a huge oak should put forth flowers at all. It is a delicacy we had not thought possible in him, that he should bend his centenarian wisdom and the grandeur of his might to the production of these frail tassels of rusted gold. How versatile, this oak!—one day battling like a mail-clad Paladin with the North Wind, and the next day putting forth these tiny bannerets of triumph. The elm does not so much surprise us in her April splendor, for her thoughts are ever gentle and she demeans herself at all times like a lady. Of all her varying moods, this of her flourishing season is perhaps the loveliest, when we see not only the pensile grace of her boughs and sprays, far-sweeping, but see each line of grace underscored and, as it were, illuminated by the millions of minute blossoms of faint maroon.

Even to eyes that make no fine distinctions and to the many who scarcely know that trees bear flowers at all, the flourishing of elm and maple along our city streets brings the first suggestion of leaves. For these crowding blossoms that sweep like a feathery foam through the tree tops blunt the wiry twigs, load and enrich the hitherto stiffened and metallic boughs, and thicken the shadows that spread through the young grass. A quick eye can discern in these shadows themselves that a change has come upon the trees; for not only are the shadows heavier now, they are more vibrant, more luminous, more charged with color. The shadow of a tree filled with flowers almost microscopic is different from the shadow of a post, or from that of any winter tree. It is such a shadow as sun and flowers make when they sport together. It is a shadow that, in the rainy gleams of April, prophesies June.

Those of us who can see such sights as these at no more expense than that of opening and lifting our eyes have little cause to envy the hanging gardens of Oriental potentates, laid out on terraces of brick and stone. How still and formal and heavily manufactured were these in comparison with our vernal gardens crowding to the ends of pendulous twigs, bending from the sky, swaying against a silver cloud! Gardens where the squirrel leaps in curves of beauty, lofty parterres where the bluebird warbles, high sprays of the elm top where the robin sings at sunset—these are worthy of more attention than we give them. The gala days of the trees go by with few human observers; but the stars and moon look down upon these gardens, the sun pours down upon them a flood of glory. And even the little ant, up the trunks of trees, when she comes among those uplifted pomps of the springtime, must be made aware of the magnificence unguessed before in her laborious days.

The Caravan on Its Way

That night everything was made ready for the departure, the goatskins filled, the provisions packed, the bales of hay counted out, the harnesses examined. Abdallah selected the surest-footed camels and the most experienced drivers. That was not all. He engaged twelve brave young companions, of well-proved courage, who laughed at weariness and warfare. They were proud to follow the son of Yusuf. His look commanded respect; his word touched the heart. . . .

As soon as the stars began to fade, the caravan started on its way, Abdallah at the head, with Omar by his side, while Hafiz brought up the rear, ever watchful and offering a word of warning or encouragement wherever he felt that it was needed. The camels plodded leisurely along, in a single file, and the drivers sang snatches of songs. In the center walked proudly a noble dromedary of the Oman breed, bedecked with gold, silk, and glistening plumes, and bearing a litter hung with brocade and velvet, intended for the use of the shereef's bride. Abdallah's twelve companions, well mounted, accompanied the caravan, the silver pommels of the saddles, their Damascus swords, and the gold embroidery of their black burnooses glistening in the first rays of the rising sun.

Then came Abdallah's mare, led by a servant. Nothing more beautiful could be imagined. She was the glory of the tribe and the envy and despair of all the Bedouins. She was called Hamama, the dove, because she was so white, so gentle, and so fleet.

Abdallah, dressed like a simple camel driver and armed with a long iron-pointed staff, was on foot, while Omar, beside him, rode contentedly upon a mule.—WALTER TAYLOR FIELD, in "The Quest of the Four-Leaved Clover."

Observance of Law

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WE READ in the third chapter of Genesis of a revolt against law, against the demand of God, good; and the revolutionist is a serpent. All readers of the Bible are familiar with the allegory representing Adam and Eve in a garden, into which a serpent enters and disputes the law which prohibits their eating of a certain fruit lest they die. "And the serpent said unto the woman, Ye shall not surely die." Through the serpent's wiles Eve was beguiled into believing that partaking of the fruit would bring her wisdom through acquiring the knowledge of good and evil. Because, as we read in this chapter, the forbidden fruit "was good for food, and . . . was pleasant to the eyes, and a tree to be desired to make one wise," the philosophy of the serpent prevailed.

From that time to this all human misery, crime, lawlessness, and resistance to law have resulted from accepting the serpent's lie, which finds response in false, human will bent on the gratification of the senses. Yet, strangely enough, mankind has attributed false appetites, criminal instincts, and revolt to personal impulses rather than to impersonal evil, which claims to operate through suggestion, and thereby stifle good impulses.

After Moses had delivered the children of Israel from their bondage in Egypt, he soon saw that in their passage through the wilderness only by obedience to well-defined law could they reach the goal, the promised land of plenty and of liberty. He turned wholly to God, divine Mind, as the Law-maker, and through divine guidance, on the Horeb heights of uplifted thought, was enabled to give to the Israelites the Ten Commandments, the first of which, "Thou shalt have no other gods before me," compasses all the rest.

All moral and civil law of our day in a measure is based on this first great commandment. Human laws which pattern the divine operate to relieve, to protect, and to restore liberty and happiness to mankind. To conform to such righteous law in individual living and in everyday affairs is to aid in establishing its observance in the life of a nation. Deductively we might say, then, that a law which, when obeyed, operates beneficially for the individual, is enriching and liberating mankind.

The progress of a people or nation toward permanent peace and liberty is measured and maintained according to the righteousness of its laws, and the acceptance by the people of the demands of these laws. Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, says (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 283), "Human law is right only as it patterns the divine." Every human code, then, must be measured by this sure test.

The spiritual interpretation which Christian Science gives of the First Commandment is finding expression in better rules for human action; and these rules are allied to the spiritual law which led the children of Israel, when they were obedient, into better conditions of prosperity and of peace. Since the discovery of Christian Science the demands of God, divine Mind, have gained added emphasis, and the words of the Psalmist, "I shall be satisfied, when I awake, with thy likeness," have aroused millions to assert their freedom from the thralldom of sense-indulgence proportionately as the First Commandment has motivated their thoughts and actions.

In the Wednesday evening meetings in Christian Science churches throughout the world, many are giving grateful testimony to their deliverance from the liquor habit. It has been their experience that the appetite for intoxicants left them when, through the glorious interpretation of the Scriptures which Christian Science gives, they grasped the fact that the real man is the perfect idea, or child, of God; that no false appetite comes from the divine Mind, the heavenly Father; and that all wrong desires are but the suggestions of the serpent, enticing mortals to the gratification of the senses. In proportion to their practical acceptance of this Christian teaching that sin confers no real pleasure, men cease indulging the evils of material sense, and gain spiritual freedom and riches.

Mrs. Eddy says in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 288), "The cause of temperance receives a strong impulse from the cause of Christian Science: temperance and truth are allies, and their cause prospers in proportion to the spirit of Love that nerves the struggle."

Mankind needs enlightenment in regard to the true purpose of law. Thus, through education alone can be gained a right comprehension of the law known as the prohibition law. Not to deprive men of their rights, but to preserve for them the God-given right of true expression, dominion, and harmony, is the purpose of this righteous law. And in this it patterns the God-ordained law, "Thou shalt have no other gods before me."

Children's Boats

I gather driftwood beside the windy sea,
Piney chips, and sea-smooth bits that burn delightfully;
Some bobbing cork; a fishing reel that with the sea-weed floats;
And often, from the windy sea, come little children's boats.

I burn the driftwood, and it makes a pretty blaze,—
Lavender and violet, green, yellow, in a maze,
With acrid smell and crackle, and a genial warmth for me;—
But I do not burn the little boats that blow in from the sea.

There's a shelf above my fireplace, and the children's boats are there,—
Frigate, skiff, and galleon, lit by the driftwood's flare.
John and Mary, come! Peter! Penelope!
Come and get your boats that have blown in from the sea!

EDITH BENEDICT HAWES.

Myron T. Herrick's Early Ambition

In looking through the souvenir albums which so many people keep, one may be surprised to happen upon a menu card having on its back the well-done caricature of some person prominent in the official or social life of Paris and signed "M. T. H." He then would be looking at the last expiring evidence of a passion which, had it been persisted in, might have robbed the United States Government of one of its most useful servants. For Mr. Herrick in his early days wanted to become an artist almost as much as he aspired to be a lawyer. . . .

"I had no other thought than the law as a profession," said Mr. Herrick, "and I expected to make my living out of it; but I believed I could also keep up my interest in art. I did not see why business and painting should conflict. I loved to draw, I had joined the Cleveland Sketch Club, and used to go there quite often. Its president was Mr. Eckman, and its headquarters were in the City Hall, for Eckman was city clerk. He was profoundly sincere in his feelings about art and he was a capable president. One of my colleagues in the club, I remember, was Otto Backer, who afterward made a first-rate reputation as an etcher. I have one of his earliest pictures. It was given me by his father, in recognition of my services in defending him in a lawsuit. I refused any fee, but knowing how much I loved such things he sent me this drawing done by his son.

"While I was studying law and after I began to practise, I would occasionally go over to Eckman's where my artist friends and I would talk about our work and our ambitions. I had a vague notion that some day I might do a little real painting. However, as much as I enjoyed all this, I had sense enough to know that it wouldn't be any help to my law practice if I made my humble connection with art too prominent." . . .

One of the best caricatures which Mr. Herrick used to make from memory was that of John D. Rockefeller; another was of the Crown Prince of Germany. He could catch a likeness very quickly and in a few bold strokes delineate the people around him. At a big dinner when the going was a bit heavy, you would often see the ambassador get out his fountain pen and reach for the menu card—the inevitable sign that somebody at the table was about to have his caricature sketched. Mr. Herrick's neighbor was pretty sure of taking home this souvenir.—COL. T. BENTLEY MOTT, in "Myron T. Herrick, Friend of France."

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SELLING WAVE SENDS STOCKS TO NEW LOWS

Heavy Liquidation in an Active Market—Feeble Rally Occurs

NEW YORK, April 27 (AP)—The deflation of shares values received fresh impetus from the suspension of a prominent Philadelphia investment house today.

The stock market pointed upward for a few minutes in the initial transactions with Continental Shares, Inc., and related issues rising briskly, in response to the announced reorganization of the management of Continental. Large scale liquidation soon appeared, however, and although there was a brief letup after announcement of the West & Co. suspension, fresh waves of selling soon swept the market.

Heavy selling of stocks subsided in the late afternoon trading, permitting moderate reductions in extreme losses of 1 to 5. But rallying tendencies were feeble, and the market closed heavy.

United States Steel and Standard Oil of New Jersey halved 3-point declines and 2 to 3-point drops in American Can, Case, Johns-Manville and others were moderated.

New York Central, the weakest rail, rallied slightly after a 5-point loss. Sales were well under 4,000,000 shares.

One of the more encouraging developments of the day in world finance was the budget message of Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the British Exchequer. Mr. Snowden spoke hopefully of the general trade outlook, and proposed only temporary expedients to tide over the exchequer pending the arrival of better times.

While selling of the oil shares was in such volume as to indicate necessitous liquidation, the Snowden message proposed a 50 per cent increase in the tax on gasoline, which may restrict British consumption. Petroleum issues were weak on the London as well as the New York market.

Wall Street bankers explain that Mr. Snowden's proposed appropriation of $100,000,000 of the British dollar exchange fund kept in New York will have no appreciable effect upon the local money market. As a matter of fact, reductions in the New York Federal Reserve Bank's bill-buying rate, both last week and again today, have tended to speed a flow of funds from this center to London.

Weakness in the steel shares, while also of such proportions as to indicate forced liquidation, may have been partly a reflection of uneasiness over the quarter dividend and earnings announcements to be made by United States Steel tomorrow, recent comment has indicated a general expectation that the corporation will declare its regular $1.75 dividend, although estimates indicate that only a small fraction of it has been earned during the period.

In general, credit was a little firmer, despite the fresh reduction in the Federal Reserve's bill buying rate.

Call money was unavailable under the official rate of 1½ per cent, although there had been offerings at 1 per cent last week.

DIVIDENDS

Cleveland Quarries Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents, payable June 1 to stock of record May 15.

Crown Cork & Seal Company, Inc., declared the regular quarterly dividend of 60 cents on the common, payable June 18 to stock of record May 29.

Bastian-Blessing Company declared a quarterly dividend of 50 cents, placing the stock on a $2 annual basis, compared with $3 previously. The dividend is payable June 1 to stock of record May 15.

General Refractories Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1, payable May 25 to stock of record May 11.

North American Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent in common stock on the common, payable July 1 to stock of record June 5.

Iron Fireman Manufacturing Company declared the regular dividend of 40 cents, payable June 1 to stock of record May 15.

Federal Water Service Corporation declared the regular dividend of 60 cents a share on Class A common stock, payable June 1 to stock of record May 4.

White Motor Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the common, payable June 30 to stock of record June 12.

Standard Oil Company of Indiana declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable June 15 to stock of record May 16. Three months ago the rate was reduced to 50 cents quarterly from 62½ cents.

BOSTON STOCKS

Sales	High	Low	Last Apr. 27	Last Apr. 25
400 Allied Kid	70	70	70	70
25 Am & Cont	14½	14½	14½	..
162 Am Found	3⅝	3½	3½	3⅝
25 Am Pneu	2	2	2	..
1730 Am T&T	182⅜	179	181¼	181⅞
75 Amoskeag	8½	8½	8½	..
600 Andes Pet	.20	.20	.20	..
100 Ariz Com	.80	.80	.80	.80
100 Avia Sec	3½	3¼	3½	..
90 Big Sanf	26¼	26	26	26½
200 Bos El	65¼	65	65	65
25 Bos El pf	78	78	78	..
12 Bos El 1 pf	101	101	101	101
5 Bos & Alb	182¼	182¼	182¼	..
20 B&M pr pf	103	103	103	..
100 Bos Prop	20	20	20	..
15 Bos Durrell	5	5	5	..
5 Brown pf	31	31	31	30⅝
80 Cal & Hecla	8	7⅞	8	8⅛
158 Con Sec	24	23	23	..
100 Cop Range	6¾	6¼	6¼	..
100 Cr C & Int	4¾	4¾	4¾	5
185 East SS	21	20	21	..
39 East SS 1pf	98	98	98	..
200 E G&Fuel	20	19½	19½	20⅛
166 E G&F pf	93	92⅝	93	92½
5 Economy	20	20	20	..
64 Edison Elec	250	248	248	250
205 Em Assoc	17¾	17	17	17¾
100 First Nat S	50¼	50¼	50¼	..
10 Gen Capital	33	33	33	..
100 Gen Elec Sp	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11¾
150 Jenk Tel	4½	4¼	4¼	4½
10 Libby McN	10½	10½	10½	..
100 Loew's Theas	8¼	8¼	8¼	..
708 Mass Util	4½	4½	4½	4½
105 Mohawk	18	18	18	18
480 Nash	31	29¼	29¼	31⅜
250 Nat Ser	2½	2½	2½	..
109 NE Tel	136½	136½	136½	136
25 Nipissing	1½	1½	1½	..
1190 No Butte	2	1⅞	1⅞	2⅛
85 Old Colony	139½	139¼	139½	..
520 Pac Mills	19¼	18	18	19½
25 Pocahontas	11½	11½	11½	..
10 Pub Util	5¼	5¼	5¼	..
270 Quincy Min	7	6¼	7	7⅛
155 St Mary Ld	7½	6½	6½	..
757 Shawmut	12¼	12	12	13¼
35 So Sur	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	..
50 Spencer Trask	22½	22½	22½	..
150 Stone Web	38⅛	37½	37½	38⅞
22 Swift. Inter	36¼	36¼	36¼	..
56 Swift & Co	28½	27¾	27¾	28½
10 Torrington	42⅞	42½	42½	42
300 Tower Mfg	40	40	40	..
100 Un Cop Ld	20	20	20	..
385 Uni Found	7	6¾	6¾	7
502 Uni Shoe	50½	50	50½	50⅞
190 Uni Shoe pf	31½	31½	31½	..
125 Uni Gas	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	..
10 US&El Pow	5	5	5	5
500 Utah Met	.35	.35	.35	..
425 Util Byd	3⅞	3⅜	3⅞	3¾
150 War Bros	29¼	28⅛	28½	29¼

BONDS

$1000 Amoskeag 6s	74½	74½	74½	..
5000 Asso El 5s	97½	97½	97½	..
5000 Chi Jct 5s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	..
5000 E Mass 6s	32	32	32	..
1000 KC J&B 5s	99	99	99	..
3000 Wst T&T 5s	101½	101⅝	101½	..

MONDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1931 High	1931 Low	Stocks	Sales	High	Low	Last Apr. 27	Last Apr. 25
14¼	5½	Abitibi	400	6¼	6¼	6¼	6
52	21⅝	Abitibi pf	30	21¼	21¼	21¼	22½
110	100	Ab & Str pf	10	104¾	104	104	..
23½	15¼	Adams Ex	230	16	15⅝	15⅞	15⅝
62	33½	Adams Ex pf	100	39¼	38	39	..
27½	20½	Addressograph	100	30½	30¼	30⅞	..
11⅜	5⅛	Adv-Rumely	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	..
109¾	61⅛	Air Reduc	5900	63	61⅛	63	64
19⅝	4⅝	Airway El	700	5¼	5	5¼	5⅛
15¼	7	Alaska Jun	31900	14	13⅜	13¼	13¾
8⅛	6½	Albany PWP	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	..
13¾	7⅛	Alleghany	7800	7⅛	6¾	6¾	7⅛
58¼	34	Alleghany pf	100	35	34	34	34
182⅜	135¾	Allied Chem	17000	133¾	125¾	128¼	131
42⅝	28½	Allis-Chal	8900	29⅝	28½	28½	29¾
13⅞	12½	AL Port Cem	100	12½	12¼	12½	..
33	17	Amerada	2100	17⅝	16	17	..
62¾	36	Am Bk Note	1900	40	36	36	44½
29¾	14¼	Am Ag Ch of Del	400	14¾	14½	14½	14¼
38	29½	Am Brake	300	29¾	28½	29½	30¼
129¾	106¼	Am Can	45400	113½	111	113¾	114¾
53⅜	6¾	Am Br Boy	2100	6¾	5⅝	6¾	6⅝
38¾	20	Am Car & F	1300	21	20	20	22
43¾	31½	Am Chain	200	31½	31½	31½	..
88	39	Am Chain pf	400	81	78	79	..
48⅝	38¼	Am Chicle	7000	46	44⅜	44⅜	..
60	52	Am Coal	50	52	52	52	..
14½	6½	Am Com Alc	200	6½	6½	6½	6⅛
16	9	Am Ex Til	200	11	11	11	..
33⅛	19	Am Encaus	400	24¾	24½	24½	25
51¾	26⅝	Am & FPw	42900	32½	30⅝	31¾	32¾
90	74	Am & FP 6	100	83½	83½	83½	85
100	85¼	Am & FP 7	300	98	97	97	..
70½	57	Am & FP 2pf	400	57¼	57	57	..
10⅜	6½	Am Hawaii	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	..
8	1⅝	Am Hide	500	5½	5½	5½	5⅝
31⅜	22¾	Am Ice	400	24¼	24¼	24	26⅜
26	14½	Am Int Corp	4900	15½	14¼	14½	15½
1½	⅝	Am La Fr	100	¾	¾	¾	..
12	5	Am La Fr pf	70	5½	5	5	..
30¾	18	Am Loco	300	18¾	18	18	19¾
7	3⅜	Am Mach & Met	200	4	4	4	..
23¾	16⅛	Am Metals	100	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	..
57½	50	Am News	40	50	50	50	51
39⅞	10⅛	Am Nat G pf	1300	11	10½	10¾	..
64¾	40⅝	Am Pwr&Lt	3400	41⅜	40⅜	41½	41⅜
102	94⅞	Am P & L 6	300	100½	99	99	..
21⅝	14¾	Am Radiat	10400	15¼	14¾	15	15
12⅜	5	Am Repub	500	5⅜	5	5	..
37⅜	26	Am Roll Mill	9400	27⅝	26	26⅜	27⅝
56	49⅛	Am Saf Raz	800	50½	49½	49¾	51⅜
9	6¼	Am Seating	200	6¼	6¼	6¼	..
1⅜	¾	Am Ship	200	¾	¾	¾	¾
42	34½	Am Ship Bldg	140	34½	34¼	34¼	..
102⅜	93½	Am Smelt 2pf	400	99	99	99	..
58½	40⅜	Am Smelt	4200	41½	40⅜	40⅜	41⅜
31¼	17⅞	Am Stl Fnd	4100	19¼	17⅞	18	19⅜
113	110	Am Stl F pf	40	110	110	110	..
48¼	37	Am Stores	500	43	43	43	..
60	42⅜	Am Sugar	1400	48¾	45	45	49
201¾	176⅛	Am Tel&T	29000	183¼	178¼	172⅝	182
80¾	53¾	Am Wat W	4100	57	54⅝	57	57⅛
79	54¼	Am W W ct	100	54	54	54	55¼
11⅞	6⅛	Am Wool	1500	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	8⅛
39½	21	Am Wool pf	2400	27⅜	26½	27½	27⅞
18	12⅝	Am Writ 6pf	100	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	..
8¾	4½	Am Zinc	300	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
40¾	26	Am Zinc pf	100	32	32	32	..
64¼	22	Anac Wire	100	23¾	23¾	23¾	..
43¼	28¼	Anaconda	17200	29⅞	28¼	28⅞	29½
36	25¼	Anchor Cap	200	25¼	25¼	25¼	26
18	10	Arch Dan	600	11¼	10¾	10¾	11⅛
102	101	Arch Dan pf	10	101½	101½	101½	..
72	38⅛	Armour D pf	1200	43¼	42	42	43
4½	2	Arm Ill A	2900	2½	2	2⅛	2¼
2⅜	1⅛	Arm Ill B	500	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	1⅜
47	15¼	Arm Ill pf	700	17	15¼	15¾	17
7½	3⅜	Arnold Cons	100	6	6	6	..
83	80	Art Loom pf	20	80	80	80	..
38⅞	5¾	Asso Apparel	1300	7¾	7½	7¾	8½
29¾	20½	Dary G	200	21	20¼	20¾	21
203⅝	164⅛	Atchison	3300	167	164½	165	166
108¼	102½	Atchison pf	100	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	..
120	86	Atl Coast L	400	88	86	86	..
39	30½	Atl G&WI	400	31½	30½	30½	32
23⅝	14½	Atl Refin	12900	15	12⅝	15	14⅝
54	40¼	Atlas Pwd	100	41	41	41	..
13½	8⅞	Atlas Stores	100	9½	9½	9½	..
3¼	2¼	Atlas Tack	400	3	3	3	..
295½	101½	Auburn Auto	7700	207	194	200	202¼
2⅜	1	Auto Sales	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
6⅛	3	Aviation	5500	4⅛	3⅞	4	4⅛

—B—

27⅞	16	Baldwin	2300	17	16¼	16½	17
87⅛	58½	Balt & O	7500	60	58⅛	59	59⅛
80½	72¼	Balt & O pf	100	77	77	77	77½
107	101½	Bamberg pf	10	101½	101½	101½	105
113½	108	Bangor & A pf	40	111¼	111	111½	..
10	5⅛	Barker Bros	180	5½	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
60	40	Barker Br pf	110	40	40	40	..
2½	1¾	Barnet	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
14½	8⅛	Barnsdall A	5000	9	8⅞	9	9
81	65	Beatrice	1900	70½	69	69	69¾
62	50	Beechnut	300	56½	56	56	..
25½	19¾	Bendix	10400	17¼	15⅝	16¼	18
46¼	32½	Best & Co	2100	38	36¼	37	38½
70⅜	44¾	Beth Steel	39900	47	44⅜	46⅜	46⅞
123⅞	113¼	Beth Steel pf	400	113¾	113	113	..
29	20	Blaw Knox	1300	22	20	21	21
40½	20¾	Bohn Alum	3100	34	31½	33½	34¼
66¼	60	Bon Ami A	400	62½	62¼	62½	..
3	1⅜	Booth Fish	200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
76½	67¾	Borden	3300	68½	66½	67¾	68½
30⅜	19¾	Borg Warner	5400	29½	18½	19½	20½
2¾	1½	Bot M A pf	100	2	2	2	..
22⅜	14¾	Briggs	13900	15⅝	14⅜	14⅝	15⅜
24½	16½	Briggs & Str	400	19⅜	18⅞	18⅞	19⅞
5¼	2	Brockway	200	3	3	3	..
89⅜	56	Bklyn Man T	4600	59¼	56	56½	59⅝
94½	85⅞	Bklyn Man pf	400	89¾	89½	89½	..
129⅜	103	Bklyn Un G	1300	106	105¼	106	108½
35½	32¾	Brown Shoe	100	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	..
15	8½	Bruns Balke	600	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	..
9½	5½	Bruns Term	1200	5¾	5¼	5¾	5¾
20⅞	14¼	Bucyrus	1500	14⅝	14¼	14¼	14⅞
34⅝	25	Bucy cv pf	600	26	26	26	26½
5⅝	4	Budd Mfg	700	4¼	4	4	4¼
13	7¾	Budd Wheel	500	8¼	7¾	7⅞	8⅜
23	11	Bullard	1400	11¼	11	11	11⅜
15¾	10	Bulova Watch	1800	10¼	10	10	10¼
51	9	Burns Br A	200	9	9	9	..
85	22	Burns Br pf	40	35	33½	33½	..
32¼	21½	Burroughs	3500	24½	23½	23⅞	25
31	17	Bush Term	200	19¾	19¾	19¾	20
104	70	Bush T deb	40	74	70	74	72¼
113	100	Bush Big pf	30	100	100	100	102
2	1½	Butte Cop	100	1½	1½	1½	1½
20⅝	12¾	Butterick	1400	14	13¾	13¾	..
59¾	36	Byers	8500	39	36	37¼	38¾

—C—

53	23¼	Calif Pack	1700	27	25¼	25⅞	27½
16⅜	11½	Campbell	1100	12	11½	11½	12¼
43⅜	36¾	Calu & Ariz	200	37¾	37¾	37¾	38½
11⅜	8	Calu & Hecla	500	8⅛	8	8	8
40	29⅞	Canada Dry	2000	36	35	35¼	36
45⅝	34⅜	Can Pac	2500	35½	34⅜	34⅝	35½
25	17¾	Cannon Mills	1200	20¾	20⅝	20⅝	21
16	9½	Capital Adm		14½	13⅝	13⅝	..
131½	75⅞	Case Thresh	21000	79½	75⅞	78¾	79½
32½	26⅞	Caterpillar	5000	30¼	29	29½	30
4	2⅛	Cav-Dobbs	200	3	3	3	3
14⅜	5⅛	Celotex	200	7	7	7	7
37⅜	22¼	Celotex pf	80	25	25	25	..
16	11	Celanese	100	11	11	11	11½
24⅞	19	Cen Aguirre	1600	21¼	19	20	..
6¼	2½	Century Rib	100	4	4	4	..
70	58	Cent Rib pf	60	61	58	60	..
30½	15½	Cerro de P	2000	18½	17⅜	18	16⅜
23¼	8¾	Checker Cab	1300	9½	9	9⅜	9⅜
54⅛	40	Ches Corp	1200	42	41½	41⅝	42
46½	38¼	Ches & Oh'o	1400	39⅞	38½	39¼	39¼
1⅞	¾	Chi & Alt pf	100	1	1	1	..
26⅝	19¼	Chi Gt W pf	800	20⅝	20¼	20	21
8⅞	4½	Chi M&StP	700	4⅜	4½	4½	4⅜
15⅜	8	Chi M&StP pf	400	8½	8	8	8¼
45½	30½	Chi & NW	100	31	31	31	32
15⅛	7⅜	Chi Pneu	400	8¼	7⅜	8	8½
35	20	Chi Pneu pf	200	20	20	20	..
101	91	Chi RI 7%	100	91¼	91¼	91½	92¼
90	83	Chi RI 6%	100	85½	85½	85½	..
65½	46¼	Chi RI	800	47⅜	46¼	46½	48
23	20	Chi Yel Cab	20	20⅜	20½	20⅜	..
12⅜	10⅛	Chick Cot O	400	11	10¾	10¾	11
33¾	22	Childs	1100	23	22	22½	23½
25¾	15⅞	Chrysler	8800	18	16⅞	17⅜	17¾
37⅝	32½	Cities Ser	200	33	33	33	3.60
90	77⅛	City Ice pf	20	87¼	87¼	87¼	88
4⅜	2½	City Stores	500	3⅞	3½	3⅝	3⅝
110	95	Clueti F pf	10	100½	100½	100½	..
10¼	8⅜	Col Bes Oil	200	8½	8⅜	8⅜	..
170	142⅞	Coca Cola	400	146¾	145½	145½	146
52½	50½	Coca Cola A	200	52¼	52¼	52¼	..
17⅜	9	Collins&A	300	11½	9½	10¼	12
104½	102	Col Palm Pe	200	102¼	102¼	102¼	..
32¼	16¼	Colo F&I	1400	17½	16¼	16¼	17
115	90	Colo F&I pf	450	92½	90	90	..
45⅝	30⅝	Colum Gas	15000	32¼	30⅝	31⅝	31⅝
109½	100⅝	Col Gas pf A	100	106	103¾	106	..
111⅝	71	Col Carbon	3000	74	71	82	74
16⅜	7¾	Col Graph	400	9⅝	8¾	9¾	9⅜
23¼	16½	Com Cred	400	17½	16½	16½	17⅛
104	85	Com Cr 1pf	170	85	85	85½	84¾
90	82	Com Inv Tr Wpe	300	87¼	86¾	86¾	87¼
34	23⅜	Com Inv Tr	800	25	23¼	23¼	25
21½	13⅞	Com Sol	6500	14½	13⅞	13⅞	14½
12	8	Commwlth So	9500	8⅝	8	8⅛	8¾
100⅜	91½	Commwlth So pf	200	98⅜	97½	98	97½
12⅜	6⅞	Congoleum	400	9¼	8⅜	9	9
15	5¼	Con Film	400	5½	5¼	5¼	5⅜
4⅞	1⅞	Con Film pf	300	13¾	13¼	13½	14
108⅝	82½	Con Gas	9500	93⅛	90¼	92	91⅞
104⅜	101½	Con Gas pf	300	104½	104⅜	104½	104½
15⅞	14	Con Laundries	100	16	14	14	14
42½	33	Con Ry C pf	200	33¼	33	33	..
1¾	¼	Con Textile	200	¾	¾	¾	⅞
8½	5	Container A	800	5½	5	5½	5½
3	1½	Container B	200	1⅝	1½	1½	1⅝
30	13¼	Cont Bak A	1400	16¾	13½	14½	15¼
3⅜	1⅞	Cont Bak B	200	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	1⅞
77½	54	Cont Bak pf	1600	54½	54	54	54
62⅝	47	Cont Can	1200	56½	54½	54⅝	56
61¾	40½	Cont Dia Fib	200	41½	40½	40½	41¾
51½	40¾	Cont Ins	4500	41⅝	40⅝	41½	42
4½	2⅞	Cont Motors	100	3	3	3	3
12	6⅝	Cont Oil	1400	7¼	6⅝	7⅛	7¾
2	1	Cont Shares	200	1⅝	1	1	2
86⅛	68	Cont Prod	4000	70	68	69	69⅝
9¾	4½	Crosley	1700	10	9½	9¼	9⅞
68½	35¼	Houston Oil	4900	42⅝	37⅝	39½	43⅛
14⅜	8¼	Houston Oil new	1000	9	8¼	8¼	..
65	59	Household F pf	300	63½	63	63	..
29½	19⅜	Howe Sound	2400	20⅜	19½	19⅝	20⅛
44½	37	Hud Man	200	39	37⅜	37⅞	39
78½	71	Hud Man pf	100	73	73	73	..
26	16¼	Hudson Mot	4400	16⅝	15¾	16	16⅜
13½	7⅛	Hupp Motors	1100	7¾	7½	7⅝	7⅞

—I—

89	55	Ill Central	2500	57⅛	55	55	56
4¾	2⅜	Indian Mot	100	2¼	2¼	2⅜	2⅜
26	18	Indian M pf	10	18	18	18	18
4⅝	1¼	Indian Refin	400	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
86	31⅞	Ind Rayon	14200	33⅛	28½	31	32⅝
182	119	Ingersoll R	3400	124	110	115	122
71	48	Inland Steel	100	49	49	49	..
11⅞	6¼	Inspiration	43200	7¾	6¼	6¾	7¾
9¼	5⅞	Insur Sh Del	900	7	6⅞	7	7⅛
9⅜	6¾	Insur Md ct	200	7⅜	7	7	7⅜
34	20¼	Interboro RT	300	22	19½	20	23
6	4½	Interco Rub	300	5	4½	4¾	5
179¾	145½	Int Business	400	156	155½	156	156
129⅜	83¼	Int Carriers	200	87⅜	85¼	85¼	85¼
62½	34¼	Int Cement	1700	35½	34¼	35	35
4	1¾	Int Combus	1200	2¼	2	2	2⅛
60½	47½	Int Harv	6700	49¼	47½	49¼	49⅝
31	21⅝	Int Hyd El	1200	23½	22	22	24
72½	55	Int Match pf	200	58¾	58	58	58
16⅞	9	Int M Mar	200	10⅝	9	9	9⅜
20½	13⅞	Int Nickel	8700	15⅜	14⅝	15⅛	15⅜
123	114	Int Nickel pf	1100	119¼	119¼	119¼	..
42	25	Int Paper 7%	30	27	26	26	25
10¼	5½	Int P&P A	200	9⅝	9	9	..
6	3⅜	Int P&P B	1000	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
4½	2¼	Int P&P C	400	2¾	2⅝	2¾	2¾
43½	24⅞	Int P&P pf	600	26¼	24⅞	25⅜	25⅜
69	54	Int Print I pf	30	66	65	65	..
42	29¾	Int Salt	400	40½	39¾	40	39¼
51	32	Int Silver	400	34	32	32	..
38¾	18¾	Int Tel & Tel	40000	27⅝	25¾	26¾	27⅛
15	8¼	Interlake	400	8¾	8¼	8¼	8¼
21¾	12½	Inter Dep St	200	13½	13¼	14	..
9¼	5	Invy Equ	200	6¼	6¼	6¾	..
31	25½	Island Cr	100	25½	25½	25½	26

—J—

57½	39¼	Jewel Tea	100	44	44	44	44¼
80¾	44⅞	Johns Man	23000	49½	44⅞	47	48½
123½	119½	Jones & L pf	30	122¾	121½	121½	..

—K—

45	32	Kan City So	100	32	32	32	..
24⅜	12½	Kayser	2000	13	12½	12½	13
18	14	Kaufmn D St	100	14	14	14	..
101½	90	Keith Alb pf	200	90	90	90	..
3	1⅜	Kelly Spring	1200	2

SOME FURTHER RECESSION IN STEEL MAKING

Several Large Orders Come to Hand, However—Market Tone Easy

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK, April 27—Operations in the steel industry have declined slightly to 49 per cent of capacity as compared with 57 per cent at the peak in March.

There have been other evidences of recession. Steel sales generally are not quite up to those for the corresponding period of March. Prices have an easy tone.

The declines in the steel industry are regarded as seasonal, and there are many who still say that the peak for the year has not yet been reached and that it will be attained in the fall. It also is felt quite possible that the summer recession will not be so sharp as in some years.

A third exceptionally large inquiry for fabricated structural steel has appeared. This involves 110,000 tons for a bridge over San Francisco Bay. Similar tonnages have been bought within the last four weeks for the radio city at New York and for the electrification of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Building steel awards so far this year continue to run in excess of those for the like period of 1930. Awards of fabricated structural steel are 200,000 tons larger, and concrete reinforcing bars show a moderate excess. Summing up the demand for 1931 to date, building steel demand has been very good; buying by the automobile industry has been fair, while the call for steel from the railroads and pipe line companies has been poor, almost negligible.

Some Makers Losing Money

Certain makers of flat-rolled steel are losing $8 a ton at present prices and on the low volume of sales. These, of course, are specialty manufacturers who have a line of products not well diversified.

Steel sheets are still easy in tone, with concessions of $1 a ton appearing now and then. Semi-finished steel has been shaded in a few instances though prices are not recognized as officially lower. Steel scrap is still weak in tone with here and there a price concession. Pig iron is unchanged, though partly because the price is untested due to lack of large orders.

One of the leading makers of steel sheets, the American Rolling Mill Company, will make a new classification of sheets, which if followed generally, will mean a radical departure in their nomenclature. The new classification has been deemed necessary because of a new process of manufacture which has developed over the last few years, the continuous rolling mill.

Operating Gain Possibility

It is possible that steel operations will show a gain in the general operating rate before long. Three or four idle blast furnaces have been started up during the last 10 days.

In structural steel lines, bridge construction is predominant. The largest new inquiry is for the bridge at San Francisco and at least 75 per cent of recent awards and inquiries reported at New York are for bridges.

The rail mill of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. at Pueblo has been enabled to restart after a few weeks of idleness because of the receipt of an order for 9000 tons of rails from the Great Northern. Track accessory orders placed at Chicago are averaging 500 to 1000 tons weekly compared with 4000 tons weekly when the market is active. A little miscellaneous rolling stock is being ordered such as locomotive tenders and gas-oil locomotives, but the demand is not brisk.

Pig iron demand has been exceedingly quiet and it is believed that sales along the Atlantic seaboard last week were the lightest so far this year.

Though shipbuilding demand for steel is quiet in the main, the demand for steel barges on inland waterways is very brisk, with the bulk of the business being placed in the Pittsburgh district. A cable from London states that shipbuilding is the dullest in England since the advent of steel ships.

The Non-Ferrous Metals

New low prices for several years have developed among the non-ferrous metals. Zinc has sold at the lowest levels since 1897, while lead has dipped to the bottom point since 1921.

The export price of copper was marked down 25 points on April 20 but the domestic quotation has not gone below 9½ which has been the bottom point for the fourth time in the last six months.

Tin dipped to a new low for this year though it still is one cent a pound above the valley point of 1930.

The price of silver has been fairly strong in comparison with the other metals.

The price of zinc ended the week at 3½c a pound, East St. Louis, or $9 a ton below the low of 1930. Despite the apparently bargain prices consumers did not show interest. The rapid decline in the price of zinc was regarded as a price war.

The price of lead was reduced $5 a ton during the week to 4¼c a pound, New York, after having been unchanged for about two months. Lead demand was quiet as the week closed.

COTTON LOWER

NEW YORK, April 27 (AP)—Cotton was generally lower today under continued nearmonth liquidation and some scattered selling promoted by relatively easy Liverpool cables and the unsettled ruling of the stock market. July contracts sold off to 10.19, or 16 points net lower, and within 19 points of the season's low record established last December, but this decline brought in a little more covering and the mid-afternoon market was steadier. July was holding around 10.25 at 2 o'clock, or about 6 points up from the lowest, with the active months showing net declines of 8 to 10 points.

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New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Adams Express 4s '44	86⅛	86⅛
Albany PWP 6s '48	50	50
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	74	73
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	101½	101½
Amer Cyanamid 5s '42	93½	93½
Amer Foreign Power 5s	83⅛	82¾
Amer I & Chem 5½s ct '49	99⅝	99⅝
Amer Ice Co 6s	59	59
Amer Inter 5½s '49	90⅛	90
Amer Metals Co 5½s	92	92
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '42	24½	24
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '42	24½	24
Amer Smelting 5s '47	103⅛	103
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	104⅜	104½
Amer T&T 4s '36	103	103
Amer T&T 4½s cv '39	128¾	128
Amer T&T col 5s '46	108	107⅞
Amer T&T sf 5s '60	108¼	107¾
Amer T&T 5s '65	108¼	108
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	110¼	110
Amer T&T 4s reg '65	108	108
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	103¼	103¼
Amer Writing Paper 6s '47	61	60
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	77	75
Armour & Co 4½s '39	80	80
Armour & Co 5½s '43	71	71
Associated Oil 6s '35	103¼	103⅛
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95	95	95
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	99⅝	99½
Atch T&SF 4½s	113⅛	113¼
Atch T&SF 4s T S L '58	98	98
Atlanta & Charl A L 5s '44	103¼	103¼
Atlanta & Danv 2d 4s '48	35	34⅞
Atlanta & Yadkin 4s '49	72	72
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	95¾	95⅝
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	101½	101
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	97¼	97
Balt & Ohio s Tol & C div '41	84¼	84⅛
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	101⅜	101
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv	91½	90⅝
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	101⅞	101⅞
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div	103½	103
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s '48	106⅛	105⅞
Balt & Ohio 5s series D	100⅝	100⅝
Balt & Dhio rfg 6s '95	108¼	108
Belding Hem 6s '36	90¼	90¼
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	109¼	109¼
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	104⅜	104⅜
Boston & Maine 5s '55	100¼	100
Boston & Maine 5s '67	101	101
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	102½	102
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	89	88¾
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	104⅝	104¼
Buff Gen Elec 4½s	104½	104½
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	91	90
Calif Petroleum 5½s '38	91¼	91¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	100½	100
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	100¼	100
Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	102½	102½
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	106¾	106¾
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct	106⅜	106½
Can North deb 6½s '46	119¾	119¾
Can North sf 8s '40	112	112
Can Pacific deb 4s	28¼	82¼
Can Pacific 4½s '46	99¾	99¾
Can Pacific 4½s '60	98¾	98¾
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	108½	108½
Cen of Ga Mob	101½	101½
Cen Pacific 5s '60	103⅞	103¾
Cen Pacific TSL 1st 4s '54	95¼	95⅛
Cen Steel 6s 8s '41	113	111¼
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	37	37
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	99	99
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	104⅞	104⅞
Ches & O 4½s B	100	100
Chicago & Alton rfg 3s '49 ct	68	68
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	98	98
Chicago B & Q 4½s '77	101⅞	101⅞
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	109½	109½
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	31½	31½
Chicago G L & Coke 1st 5s '37	104⅞	104⅞
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	67	66
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	23¼	23
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	59¾	59
Chicago & Nw 4¾s '87 cv	78¼	77
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	109¼	109½
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	97¾	97½
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv	79¾	78
Chicago TerHau & SE 5s '60	74	74
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	115½	115½
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	90	90
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	104½	104½
Chile Copper 5s '47	91	90½
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	95¾	95¾
Clev CC&StL gen 4s '93	93⅜	93⅜
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	103¼	103¼
Clev Un Term 5s '73	106¼	106¾
Colonial Oil 6s '38	44¾	44¾
Colo Industrial 5s '34	85	85
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	100	99¾
Columbia Gas Co 5s' 61	98⅞	98⅜
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	98¼	98
Comp Tab Rec 6s '41	106¼	106⅛
ConGas Co 5½s '45	107¼	107
Consum Pow uni 5s' 52	105⅝	105⅝
ContainerCorp 6s '46	61	60
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	81	81
Crown Zellerbach 6s ww	65	64⅜
Cuba Cane Sug Prod deb	8	8
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	41¾	41⅜
Cuba RR 1st 5s' 52	65	65
Cuban Dom 7½s '44 ww	7	7
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	104⅞	104⅞
Cuyamel Fruit 6s '40	104½	104½
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	91	91
Del &Hudson cv 5s '35	96¾	96⅝
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51 stk	102	102
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	69	67
Den & Rio G wn rfg 5s '78	73⅜	73⅛
Detroit Ed 4½s	103⅜	103⅛
Detroit Ed 5s '49	107¼	106⅞
Dodge Bros cf 6s '40	85	85
Dold Packing 6s '42	89¼	89⅛
Duquesne P @ L 4½s '67	104⅝	104½
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	33⅜	33⅛
Erie RR 1st con 4s '96	86⅛	86
Erie RR cv 4s B '53	70	70
Erie RR 5s '67	73¾	73½
Erie RR gen 4½s	71⅛	71⅛
Erie R Regn '75s	73½	73½
Erie & Jersey 1st 6s	111⅜	111⅜
Fed Lt & Trac 1st 6s '42	102	102
Fla East Coast 5s '74	21	20¼
Gen Baking Co 5½s	94¼	94
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103⅞	103⅝
Gen Riv 6s	111¼	111⅛
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	94¼	94⅛
Gen Theater Equip 6s	45	43¼
Goodrich 6s '45	54	50
Goodrich 1st 4½s '47	97⅜	97⅜
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	88½	87½
Gould Coupler 6s '40	63	63
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	108	108
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '04	111½	111½
Great Northern 4¼s '61	99¼	99¼
Great Northern 5s '73 C	103	103
Great Northern 5½s '52	108⅜	108⅜
Great Northern 7s '36 A	110¾	100⅝
Hvana Elec 5s '52	51¾	51¾
Hocking Valley con 4½s '99	105¾	105¾
Hoe & Co 6½s '34	59¼	59¼
Houston Oil 5½s	92	92
Hudson Coil 5s '62	59	59
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	76½	76½
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	98⅞	98½
Humble Oil 5½s '32	102½	102¼
Ill Central 4s '52	87¼	87¼
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	85½	85½
Ill Central 4¾s '66	86	86
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s '63	91¾	91¾
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	103	102¾
Ind Limestone 6s '46	36	36
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	94¾	94¾
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	94½	94¼
Inter Match Corp 5s cv rcts	95⅝	95½
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	92½	92¾
Inter Rap Tran rrfg 5s '66	73	71¾
Inter Rap Trans 6s stk '66	72¾	72¾
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	58½	58½
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	92¾	92¼
Int Ag col 5s sta '32	72¾	72¾
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	91	90¾
Int Hydro 6s	86¾	85½
Int & G Nor 5s '56 A	59	59
Int @ G Nor 5s B	76	76
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	87	86½
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	60	59¼
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	80	80
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	73½	72⅝
Int Paper 6s '55	57½	57½
Int Rys Cen Am 5s '72	62¾	62¾
Int Rys Cen Am 6½s '47	75	72
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	89	89
Int Tel & Tel 5s	82½	82
Kendall Co 5½s ww	66	66
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	76⅞	76¾
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	95½	95½
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	95⅝	95¼
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '50	96⅝	96⅜
Kan City Pow & Lt 4½s '61	104½	104½
Kentucky Ind Ry T 4½s stk	88½	88½
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	102½	102½
Leclede Gas rfg 5s '34	105¾	105¾
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	101¼	101¼
Laclede Gas 5½s D	102¼	101⅞
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97	85½	85½
L'Autaro 6s '54	51	50
Lehigh Val con 4s 2003	85	84¼
Lehigh Val 5s 2003	104½	104½
Lowe's Ins 6s '41	95½	94¾
Louis Arkansas 5s	56	56
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	105¾	105¾
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	97	97
L&N rfg 5s 2003 B	104¾	104¾
L&N S Mon col 4s '52	89¼	89¼
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	95¼	95¼
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	99½	99½
Metro Edison 4½s	102¾	102¾
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	103	103
Mil El Ry & Lt rfg 5s '51	103½	103½
Min & StL con 5s '34	18	18
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	86½	86½
Min StP & SSM 5½s '78	96¼	96¼
Min StP & SSM 6½s '41	99¾	99¾
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	60¾	60¼
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	99¼	99
Mo Pac 5s I	84¼	84
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	60¾	60½
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	88½	88½
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	84½	84½
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	82¾	82¾
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	84½	84½
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	78¼	78½
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	100⅜	100⅜
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	70	70
Nash Chat & St L 4s '78	91½	91½
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	51½	51½
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	101¼	101¼
Nat Rys of Mex 4½s '57 A	3½	3½
N O Pub Ser 5s A '53	93½	93½
NYC&HR 4½s N	98⅛	98
NYC&HR con 4s '98	101	101
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	98¼	98¼
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	105½	105¼
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	106½	106½
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	79⅝	75
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	96½	96
NY Connec Ry 4½s '53	102⅝	102⅝
NY Dock Co 4s '51	80	80
NY Dock Co 5s '38	87½	87
NY Edison 5s '44	105⅝	105⅝
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	115½	115½
NY GELH&P 5½s	93	93
NY NH&H ne deb 3½s '47	81½	81½
NY NH&H cv deb 3½s '56	78½	78½
NY NH&H clt 6s '40	106½	106⅝
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	114¼	113½
NY & N Jersey 5s '33	101	101
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	45	45
NY Railway inc 6s A '65	55	55
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	103⅞	103⅝
NY Tel deb 6s '49	111⅞	111⅝
NY Tel rfrg 6s '41	107	106⅞
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	80¼	80
Norf Southern rfg A '61	19½	19½
Norf & W con 4s '96	98¾	98¾
Norf & W div 4s '44	89¾	89⅝
Nor Am Co 5s	99	98¾
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	44	44
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	102	102
Nor Am Ed 5½s '61	103⅜	103⅜
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	66½	66½
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	111½	111⅜
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	103⅝	103⅝
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	106½	106½
Pac of Mo 1st 4s '38	97	97
Pac Tel &Tel 1st 5s '37	105	105
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	101¾	101¾
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	52	51⅞
Paramount Public 5½s '50	80⅞	80¾
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	90	89½
Pathé Ex inc 7s '37	68½	68½
Penn Railroad con 4s '48	90	90
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	95½	95
Penn Railroad 4¾s '63	100⅞	100⅞
Penn Railroad 4½s	96⅝	96½
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	101⅝	101⅝
Penn Railroad 5s '64	103½	103⅜
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	110	110
Pere Marquette 4s '56	93	993
Pere Marquette 5s '56	102¼	102
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	71	71
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	102	102
Philadelphia Elec 4s	95½	95½
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	104⅛	104½
Phil &Read C&I 6s '49	73½	70¼
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	105	105
Pitts CC&StL 4½s A '40	102	102
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '57	100⅝	100⅝
Pitts CC&StL 5s A '70	108¼	108¼
Pitts & West Va Ry 4½s '60	93⅝	93⅝
Port Gen Elec 4½s	90½	90½
Port Gen Elec 5s	104½	104½
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	60½	60
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	87½	87
Pub Svc E&G 5s '65	95⅝	95⅜
Pub Svc E&G 4s	95½	95½
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	103½	103½
Purity Baking 5s '48	94	94
Read rfg 4½s A '97	101	101
Read rfg 4½s '97	101½	101⅛
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	94	94
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	80½	80
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	47¾	47¾
Republic L&S sf 5s '40	100⅝	100½
Republic L&S rfg 5½s '53	93¾	93½
Rio G & W col 4s '49	83¾	83¼
Rio G & W 1st 4s '39	94	94
Stock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	100	100
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	99⅝	99⅝
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	74¾	74¾
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	62	61
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	87½	87
St Louis SW 1st 4s '89	84½	84½
St Louis SW con 4s '32	97¾	97
St Louis SW 1st 5s '32	83	83
Seabd AL rfg 4s '59	26½	26½
Seabd AL con 6s '45	12½	12⅜
Shell Pipe 5s '52	74	73½
Shell Union 5s '47	66¾	66⅝
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	68	67½
Shubert Theater 6s '42	12½	12⅞
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	78	78
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	93½	92
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	101¾	101¾
Smith A O 6½s '33	102½	102½
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	105½	105½
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	92½	92½
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	93½	92⅝
Southern Pacific 4½s ww	94	94
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	100	100
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	80½	80⅛
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	105	105
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	109¾	109
Southern Ry 5s Mem div '96	100½	100⅛
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	107	107
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	103½	103
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	98	97⅝
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	107½	107
Texas Corp 5s '44	94	92
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000	110	110
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	93½	93
Tex & Pac 5s D '80	83½	82⅞
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	45½	45½
Third Ave adj 5s '60	27¼	25
Tol & O Cen gen 5s '36	100½	100½
Truax Traer Coal 6½s '43	51	51
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	100	100
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	100	99¾
Union Pacific 4s '08	93	92⅞
US Rubber Co 5s '47	64½	64
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	90½	90
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	68¾	67
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	76⅜	75½
Virginia Iron C&C 5s '49	82	82
Virginia Ry 5s '62	105⅝	105⅝
Wabash RR 4½s '78	86½	86
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	53½	53⅛
Warner Sugar 1st 7s '41	105½	105½
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	47¾	45
West Shore 4s 2361 reg	90	89¾
West Shore 4s	92½	92½
Western Electric 5s '44	105⅝	105⅝
Western Maryland 4s '52	78¾	78½
Western Maryland 5½s '77	92	92
Western Pacific 5s A '46	80	79½
Western Union R E 4½s '50	102	102
Western Union 5s '51	103½	103
Western Union 4½s '50	110	110
Western Union 5s '60	103⅜	103⅜
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	87	86
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	101½	101½
White Sew Mach 6s '36 xw	46⅝	46⅝
Wilkesbarre & East 1st 5s '42	45⅝	45⅝
Winchester R A 6½s '41	23¼	23¼
Wis Cen 4s S&D div '36	47	47
Youngstown Shbet 5s '78	101	100¼

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last	Apr27	Apr25
3½s '47	101.31	101.24	101.31	101.24	
1st 4¼s '47	102.28	102.22	102.25		
4th 4¼s '38	104.30	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.10
US 3¾s '43 June	103.24	103.24	103.24		
US 3¾s '43 March	101.23	101.23	101.23		
US 3¾s '56	105.31	105.31	105.31		
US 4s '54	107.31	107.27	107.27	107.27	107.31
US 4¼s '53	113.70	113.70	113.70	112.40	

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	56	55
Adrbiatic Elec 7s '52	97	97
Akershus 5s '63	96¾	96¾
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	50	50
Antioquia 7s A '45	52	52
Antioquia 7s C '45	52	52
Antioquia 7s D '45	52	52
Antioquia III 7s '57	48	48
Antwerp 5s '58	100½	100½
Argentine Gov 5s '45	85¼	85½
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	85¾	85½
Argentina Gov 6s Oct '59	91¾	91¼
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	91½	91
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	91¼	90
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	90	90
Argentine Gov 6s Mal '61	90¼	90¼
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	90	90
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	91	90
Australia 4½s '56	53	53
Australia 5s '55	61	60½
Australia 5s '57	61¾	60¾
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	95¾	95⅝
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	105⅜	105⅜
Austria (Lower) 7½s '50	98¾	98¾
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	94½	94½
Belgium (King) 6s '55	103½	103½
Belgium (King) 7s '55	114⅜	114¾
Belgium (King) 7s '56	110¼	110¼
Bergen 5s '60	98⅞	98⅞
Berlin Elec 6½s '50	83¾	82
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	84	84
Berlin Elec 6s '55	78½	78½
Bogota (City) 8s '45	80½	79¾
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	24	24
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	32½	32½
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	50	50
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	53¾	52
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	54	52
Brazil (US) 7s	50	50
Brazil (US) 8s '41	64½	62¾
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww	68¼	68¼
Bremen 7s '35	106¼	106¼
Brisbane 5s '57	54½	54½
Budapest (City) 6s '62	74¼	73¾
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	71	70¼
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	90	90
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	102⅜	102⅜
Canad (Dom) 4s	94⅝	94⅝
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	106¼	106¼
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	66½	66½
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	72	70
Chile (Bank) 6¼s '61	78	78
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	70	69⅛
Chile (Bank) 7s '60	76¾	76¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	76½	75¼
Chile (Rep) 6s' 61 Sept	77½	77½
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	77½	77½
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	90	88
Chilean Loan 7s '60	76½	76½
China (Gov) Hu-K Ry 5s '51	26	25¼
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '48	64	63¾
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	65¼	64¾
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	64¾	63¾
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	100¼	100¼
Copenhagen Tel 5s '54	100¾	100¾
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	73½	72¾
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	58	58
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	110	110
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s B '52	110	110
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	96½	96½
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	101½	101½
Denmark (King) 6s '42	108¾	108¾
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	100	100
Dominic (Rep) 5½s '42	94	93¾
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 1st '40	90	90
Duke Price Power 6s '66	105	104⅞
Dutch El 6s '47	101½	101¼
Dutch Rf of 6s '62	101½	101½
Pramerican Dev 7½s '42	107¾	107¾
Frankfort 6½s '53	82¼	82
French (Rep) 7½s '41	125½	125⅜
German 7s '49	105	104¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	79½	78¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	79½	79
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	92¼	91
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58	78	78
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	89	89
Germ Gen Elec 6½s '48	96	95¾
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45	75	75
Germ Gov Int 5½s 65	79¾	78¾
Greek 6s '68	85¼	85¼
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	93	92½
Hamburg 6s '46	89¾	89¾
Hansa 6s '39 ww	81¼	81
Hungary (King) 7½s A '44	100	100
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s '61	90¾	90¾
Hungary Mun 7s '46	84¾	84¾
Ilseder Steel 6s '48	78½	78½
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	97⅝	97⅝
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	94¼	94¼
Italy (King) 7s '51	99¾	99¾
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	95½	95¼
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	105½	105¼
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '37	83½	83½
Karstadt 6s '43	70¼	69½
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	93⅜	93⅛
Mtag Mill Mch 7s '56 xw	82⅛	81½
Milan (City) 6½s '52	87	85½
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	43½	43
Minas Geraes 6½s '59	43	43
Montecatin 7s

HOOVER PRAISES WALTON LEAGUE FOR ITS EFFORTS

President Backs Program of Conserving Natural Resources

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, April 27—Conservationists must learn to work together for the "big, essential and important things," whether it means success or failure for their own pet projects, was the advice of Harry B. Hawes (D.), Senator from Missouri, vice-chairman of the United States Senate Committee on Wild Life Resources, to members of the Izaak Walton League of America on April 24 as the league's ninth annual convention drew to a close.

The Rev. Dr. Preston Bradley, pastor of the People's Church of Chicago, and one of the founders of the league, was elected president to succeed Dr. George Edgar Vincent of Greenwich, Conn. Dr. Bradley pledged himself to help the league "write conservation history as it has never been written before."

President Hoover, who was re-elected honorary president of the league, sent a message to the gathering, in which he praised the league for its leadership in "conserving our natural resources and solving the complex problems," affecting the outdoor life and recreation of the people.

Mr. Hawes said that what was needed above all else to make the work of conservationist effective was a "great national program," and this, he said, "must be immediately supplemented by work in the states, the establishment of state commissions, the removal of political influence and provision for overlapping terms, so that experienced men will remain in office under the incoming Governor.

"We are fast developing what might be called a 'conservation conscience,' but this is interrupted by some special appeals where some sincere conservationist puts his own pet plan against the larger plans and will sink all plans but his own, so that my opinion is that our greatest danger does not come from not being able to secure sympathetic public ears, but from conservationists themselves who fight for a small thing and do not realize the broader movement which must first be formulated."

Mr. Hawes said that his committee hopes to present at the next Congress a series of amendments to the present laws in relation to the United States bureau of biological survey, the bureau of fisheries, the park service, and the forest service, calculated to further conservation.

U. S. IS DECLARED POORLY EQUIPPED TO COMBAT CRIME

(Continued from Page 1)

by the Federal Government for accuracy. The commission warns that a "more cautious promulgation of them" is required; and points out that cities "are beginning to use these records in order to advertise their freedom from crime compared with other municipalities."

Professor Warner charges that "police are often afraid to publish reports stating accurately the number of crimes committed," and accordingly makes the flat recommendation that "the Federal Government should not at present attempt to obtain statistics of crime known to the police." Incidentally, Professor Warner's report which is now published was prepared nearly a year ago, before the crime reporting service was started under Mr. Hoover.

The development and consolidation of all groups of statistics in a single bureau is urged by the commission as a step that would insure their comparability, improve the methods by which they are gathered, compiled and interpreted, and promote economical collection. "If statistics are to achieve their purpose," say the report, "they require unity of treatment."

Positive Suggestions

To achieve adequate criminal statistics, the commission makes these recommendations:

"Compilation and publication of criminal statistics should be centralized.

"There should be a correlation of state statistics and of state and federal statistics in one federal bureau.

"Local officials should not be expected to do more than turn in to the appropriate central office exactly what their records disclose.

"For the purposes of a check upon the different agencies of criminal justice, it is important that the compiling and publication of statistics should not be confined to any bureau or agency engaged in administering the criminal law.

"There should be a comprehensive plan for an ultimate complete body of statistics covering crime, criminals, criminal justice and penal treatment."

The final development of such a system cannot be accomplished immediately the commission decides. It must rest upon the establishing of state statistical bureaus, which would gather the data on a state-wide basis and transmit them to Washington.

In a summary, issued separately from the report, the commission condenses its specific recommendations as follows:

Specific Recommendations

"As soon as proper state legislation has gone far enough to make a sound foundation, the gathering, compiling and publishing of nation-wide criminal statistics should be committed as a whole to the bureau of the census. Until that time, we should go on with the present system whereby prison statistics are in the bureau of the census, police statistics are in the bureau of investigation of the Department of Justice, and statistics of juvenile delinquency in the children's bureau of the Department of Labor.

"Each of these agencies should be developed in the meantime to make it as effective as possible. But no further activities as to general criminal statistics should be undertaken by the Federal Government until the ultimate plan is settled, and whatever further is attempted should be done with reference to that plan.

"A uniform state law with respect to gathering and transmitting of state statistics of criminal justice, so far as required for general national purposes, should be drafted and enacted.

"While the present partial national systems are proceeded with, the greatest care should be taken to avoid publishing officially conclusions and interpretations based on partial data but appearing to be official determinations on the basis of adequate information, and to see to it that zeal to show results does not lead to giving out with official approval and without statements of its limitations and defects material likely to mislead.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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BROOKLINE, MASS.—Five-room furnished apartment in small hotel apartment (with or without service); outside rooms, beautiful view; summer rental. Box S-33, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

NEW YORK CITY, 646 West End Ave. (91st)—3 rooms, bath, including kitchen; attractively furnished, electric refrigeration and radio; 1 block subway and busses. Schuyler 4-5943 mornings.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN—Attractively located near Queen Lane Station; 2 furnished rooms, bath, large private home; $45. Germantown 5111.

AUCTION SALES

AUCTION, Saturday, May 2, at 1 p. m. THE WALTER R. MORRILL "SUNNYSIDE FARM," Congress Street, Salisbury, ¼ mile from Dole's Corner on Amesbury-Portsmouth, N. H. state road, near Powder House Hill golf links. Attractive 2½-story house and extensive farm buildings; sightly location; spring water; 51 acres excellent hay, tillage, pasture and woodland. Farming and other tools, modern and antique furniture. Right to reject bids reserved. RALPH J. STAPLES, executor, Ernest Foss atty., 76 State St., Newburyport, Mass. Tel. 647.

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BANKING, Brokerage and Commercial Office and Sales positions for men and women.
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198 Broadway, N. Y. C., Rooms 300-301 Cort. 7-2363

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 Broadway New York City. Telephone Worth 3-3080.

MRS. J. E. CURTISS—Formerly manager employment department Remington Typewriter Co.; business opportunities for men and women. 158 W. 45th St. New York City. Bryant 8835.

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High grade colored maids: references.
Also neatly furnished rooms.
2382 7th Avenue, New York Audubon 2856

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LAKE VIEW
BRIGHTON, MASS.—Pleasant, quiet home for those needing to rest or study; attention if desired. 58 Lake St. Stadium 8819.

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SOUND BEACH, CONN., Sunset Road — For summer season furnished private home, 7 rooms, 4 bedrooms, bath, Frigidaire, radio; view of water; bathing clubs near; 50 minutes from New York; to adults only; references. Box 418, Sound Beach, Conn.

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FOUND BY BOSTON POLICE DEPT.
998009—CARRIAGE, light yellow stroller.
348014—BICYCLE, blue and white, Miami.
CALL PROPERTY CLERK'S OFFICE
229 Milk Street Tel. Hancock 0280.

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NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's office, 45th St. and Madison Ave., mornings. Telephone Murray Hill 2-6291 between 1 and 5 p. m.

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200 LETTERHEADS, $2.00; envelopes, cards, bills, same; combination $7.00; work of all kinds, reasonable; good service. CALL PRINTING COMPANY, 13 East 16th Street, New York City. Algonquin 4-6147.

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FOR SALE IN MAINE
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WASHINGTON, D. C., Bradley Hills—For sale, attractive acre lot suitable for suburban home. Further information, A. WESSLING, 910 Springfield, Wyoming, Ohio.

Local Classified

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Family Inns near to business where you can be with your family nights, Sundays and Holidays. Reasonable Rates: Good Food; Private Park; Pier; Bathing; Children's Playhouse; Select Clientele. Management Mr. and Mrs. C. L. GEROULD, formerly of the Kathmere. Phone 70022. Write for circular, Drawer L, Sound Beach, Conn.

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$13.50 and up. Comfortable and Attractive.
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WANTED—Home with board for one or two ladies who are able to pay fair price; no care; preferably with Christian Scientists. Write Box H-25, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

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BOSTON, 106 Gainsboro Street—Single and double rooms; also housekeeping suite. Call mornings or phone Circle 9858. MACKAY.

NEW YORK CITY—Large front room in high class house with or without piano; light housekeeping. ELLIS, 331 W. 101st St. Acad. 2912.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., N. Y.—Two pleasant rooms, near station, church; garage available. 140 Fulton Avenue. Phone Hemp. 7996

LARCHMONT, N. Y.—Comfortable large, cool room in private home. 31 Cooper Lane. Tel. Larchmont 185.

N. Y. C., 360 East 50th—Handsomely furnished sunny bed-sitting room; private entrance, bath, shower; only roomer; references. SLATER.

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NEW YORK CITY—Man wants furnished room and private bath, Yorkville section, May 1st; state price. Write Box L-19, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

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REPAIRING and renting all makes of sewing machines; some good used machines, $7 and up. 817 Boylston Street, Boston. Com. 6527.

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ACCOUNTANT-Auditor or assist busy executive; financial, pay roll, real estate experience; bonded $20,000 present position; available May 15th. Write Box L-18, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

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YOUNG man, 25, married, desires work on poultry, fruit or truck farm; graduate of New York State School of Agriculture; best of references. JOHN PRESSEY, 1320 Fairmont Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

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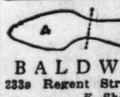

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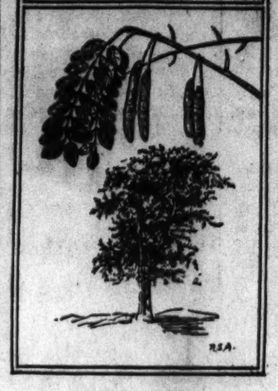
DAILY FEATURES

All Nature



Honey Locust

THE small boy addicted to tree climbing will long remember his experience with the honey locust on account of its sharp thorns that grow at unexpected places. These spines sometimes form in clusters of three along the branchlets, or they may be borne along the main branches and even at intervals over the trunk, as a defense for the seed.

Several hundred species and varieties of locusts range around the world in temperate and warm areas; but only three honey locusts are native to North America. These prefer moist bottom lands west of the Alleghenies and in the Mississippi valley, where they often reach the altitude of 100 feet, with a trunk sometimes five feet through. On account of the graceful foliage and the general elegance of the trees they are planted in the east in parks and along roadways, but they never attain such splendid proportions as they do in the south, where they are frequently referred to as acacias.

The wide, spreading branches droop near the ends with the weight of sweeping, fernlike leaves, which are from 7 to 10 inches long, with 7 to 14 pairs of leaflets whose under sides are paler green than the upper. These compound, pinnate leaves unfold about the middle of May in the North, but earlier in the Southwest, but usually before the flowers appear. They are deciduous and turn yellow in the fall.

The fragrant white or pale green flowers hang in drooping clusters, and are succeeded by long, flat pods which change color from pink to brown before they reach maturity—when they contain many flat, shining seeds in the form of beans. Locusts belong to the pulse group of plants, which includes peas, beans and lentils.

Fence posts, railroad ties and agricultural implements are made from the heavy, coarse-grained wood which is strong, and durable in moist locations when in contact with the soil.

A Word a Day

Froward

Pronounced as though spelled fro'-ward, accented on first syllable; o as in old, a as in maker.

In studying this interesting word we soon encounter the Anglo-Saxon *fromweard*, which was used in the sense of "about to depart," quite the opposite of *toward*. One, of course, who was continually pulling away from things and conventions was recognised as perverse, peevish; and so we have come to use the word today to designate one not willing to comply with what is required or reasonable.

While the word is not in wide current usage, it occurs a score or more times in the Scriptures. In the passage, "They that are of a froward heart are abomination to the Lord" (Proverbs 11: 20), for instance, the word translates the Hebrew *iqqesh*, "distorted," and by implication, "false."

Example: "Kindness changed the froward child into an obedient one."

Notes and Queries

Tailor's goose (Mr. L. H. M.)—The plural is "tailor's gooses." The old-fashioned smoothing iron used by tailors got its odd name from its handle which resembles a goose's neck.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor.

Brevities

Arkansas Gazette: They've started calling them "U" instead of "hairpin" turns. Modern youth knows what a U is.

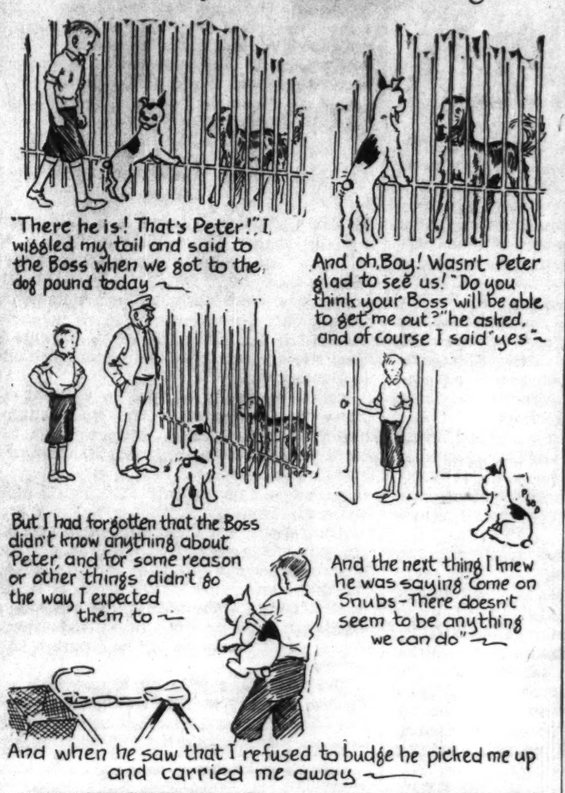
Louisville Times: The oyster may be dumb in some ways, but it has sense enough to get a four months' vacation.

Passing Show: A society for waiters is being formed. A trayed union, no doubt.

A Quotation for Today

TRUE worth lies in doing, without witnesses, what one would be capable of doing before the whole world.—LA ROCHEFOUCAULD.

The Diary of Snubs Our Dog



Odds and Ends

Telephone Talk

About 83,000,000 calls are made over the telephone daily in the United States, an increase of 110 per cent in the last 10 years.

Silk From Peat Bogs

Experiments are being made in Germany to utilize the cellulose found in peat in the manufacture of artificial silk, gramophone records and paper.

Lord Mayor's Pageant

The Lord Mayor's Show, first held in London in 1215, originated in the stipulation that the citizen chosen for this office should be presented to the King for approval, and the accompanying crowd of citizens soon developed into an elaborate pageant.

Nautonapthes

New motorships being built by a French shipbuilding company are known as "nautonaphtes" from the Greek "naus" meaning ship, and naphtha, meaning petroleum.

The Gates of Paris

Paris originally had 59 gates, but only one, the Porte du Point du Jour, now remains in its original state; it is to be set aside as a historical monument.

THE SUN RISES IN THE PACIFIC AND SETS IN THE ATLANTIC AT PANAMA. DUE TO A LARGE BEND IN THE ISTHMUS.

In Lighter Vein

Passing Show

"I want a mechanical toy that will keep a small boy occupied for three or four hours taking out the works."

Rialto Chat

"He was a failure as an architect, so he went on the stage."

"Is he drawing better houses?"—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Driving Bargains

"A lot of people are driving bargains these days."

"Shake, I drive a used car, too!"

Golf Is Out

"Senator, how's your golf?"

"Ssh."

"Eh?"

"This is a fishing Administration."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

The Test

Mother (at table): "Son, are you sure you got your hands good and clean?"

Willie (already under way): "Well, I just peeled a hard-boiled egg and, look, it came out without any spots on it!"

Noted Baron

Newsholme: "When you were abroad I suppose you saw the great tracts of barren waste?"

Newrich: "Yes; hasn't he a wonderful estate?"—*Pearson's.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Friend in Need

Mason City, Iowa

FOR the last two years, and again this year, one who is a lover of animals has bought licenses for dogs of needy children here.

This generous man, who keeps his identity a secret, has arranged with the local paper of this city to carry out the plan. It is all very simple. Every child wishing to benefit from this offer brings two letters to the Globe-Gazette office, one from his parents and the other from his schoolteacher stating that the bearer is in need and worthy of assistance; the license is then forthcoming.

About 60 children last year and as many thus far this year have taken advantage of this offer.

What They Say

A Forecast?

"Since Lascelles married my sister he has become royaler and royaler. I hope I don't marry royalty, because I'd enjoy becoming commoner and commoner."—*Prince of Wales.*

A Difference

"Instead of buying values, the speculating public have been buying quotations."—*Roger W. Babson, statistician.*

Better Politics

"My idea of politics is an open conspiracy to hurry these wasteful, evil things—nationality and war—out of existence."—*H. G. Wells, British writer.*

Patriots!

"We need downright civic goodness. Just as loudly as Washington and Lincoln called for patriots in uniform, our President is calling today for patriots in plain clothes."—*Dr. Raymond L. Forman, New York clergyman.*

Future Is Bright

"I am proud of my reputation of being an optimist. Never in my life have I been more optimistic of this country's future prosperity than today."—*Charles M. Schwab, chairman, Bethlehem Steel Corporation.*

SYNONYM GOLF

No. 26

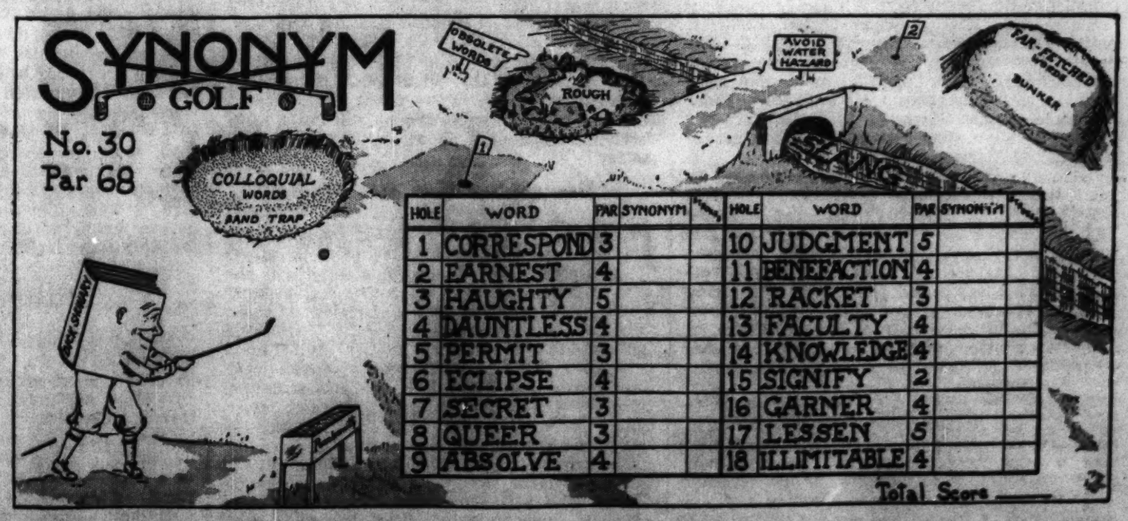
Winner:
E. R. GOPHILE, Boston

Hole	Word	Par	Synonym	Strokes
1.	Remote	3	Far	3
2.	Deviate	3	Gee-G	1
3.	Generality	4	Run	3
4.	Homage	5	Bow	3
5.	Amicable	4	Kind	4
6.	Outline	5	Map	3
7.	Reverberate	4	Din	3
8.	Language	5	Pen	3
9.	Position	4	Job	3
10.	Rigid	3	Set	3
11.	Egregious	4	Bad	3
12.	Inaugurate	5	Set	3
13.	Nevertheless	3	Yet	3
14.	Rapid	4	Hot	3
15.	Cheer	3	Joy	3
16.	Discover	4	See-C	1
17.	Memorable	5	Big	3
18.	Corral	3	Pen	3
		70		51

According to "Dick Shunary's" records, no score without a hole in 4 has yet won; this is the second to contain only one. Now to clear up a few points: on hole 2, "gee" may be used as an intransitive verb; on hole 3 see (in Webster's New International) note "the run" following Run n. 14; on hole 7, see (ibid.) Din v.i.; on hole 8, compare (ibid.) Language n. 4 and Pen n. 7; on hole 12, see (ibid.) Set v.t. 4; on hole 14, see (ibid.) Hot a. 2 and 4b.

The lowest card turned in was a 28 from West Newton, Mass., but "do" and substitute "fix" were regarded as a bit too far-fetched on hole 12; a 41 from 11-year-old Eugene, Denver, Colo., had two or three bad holes; a score which started out as a 46 from Memphis, Tenn., had reached 55 before "Dick" had finished with it; a neat 50 from Bridgeport, Conn., showed signs of overworking "cue-G."

Each week finds several new faces among the synonym golfers who are sending in their scores. But you're not working "Dick" to capacity yet! Come one, come all!



RULES: Write in the designated space the shortest synonym you can find for the corresponding hole-word. The number of letters in your synonym is your number of strokes for the hole.

Try to equal—or beat—par. Perhaps you can make a birdie (one under par) or an eagle (two under par). For instance, HIDE is a par 4 for the sixth hole, but DIM is a birdie 3. Try for a hole-in-one. Somewhere on the course there is a word a synonym for which may be spelled (phonetically) with one letter: example: SEE—C.

If you beat par send in your score and list of words to the Feature Editor. The lowest correct score and list of synonyms will be published with the winner's name two weeks from today. Be sure to put down the number.

"Dick Shunary" is the "pro" on the course; refer your problems to it. And remember, a synonym, according to Webster, is "one of two or more words of the same language having the same or nearly the same essential meaning." A noun must be given as a synonym for a noun, an adjective for an adjective, etc. No obsolete or colloquial words accepted.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, APRIL 27, 1931

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

A Peaceful British Revolution?

THE railwaymen of Great Britain recently accepted a reduction of wages. When protest and opposition were no longer fruitful, they submitted to the award with exemplary patience, recognizing that the industry could not pay more money than it was earning. Naturally the whole effort of the union is now directed to the means of getting back the wages they have lost, or at least preventing a further reduction.

There is great significance in the fact that the campaign is not taking the form of agitation against the employers; it aims rather at making the railways profitable. Both employers and employees are agreed the time is ripe for the unification of the whole national transport of Great Britain, from the south of England to the north of Scotland. They have seen what economies it was possible to effect by grouping the railways into five big systems. They would eliminate the competition between these five by coördinating them under single control.

But that is only the first step to a far larger measure. The official publication of the companies speaks of "an irresponsible road policy tending to take away traffic which could more suitably and more economically be carried by rail." It urges that the companies should be "sellers of transportation, to be performed by whichever means is the more economical." Thus the whole transport of passengers and goods, by road and rail, by train, lorry and coach, in every part of the country, would be controlled by one monster organization.

That is what the companies desire. And that is what the men have adopted as their avowed object, which they are prepared to promote by a campaign of propaganda. But they go one step further than their employers. They do not believe that such a comprehensive monopoly can be left to private enterprise, or even semi-private enterprise. "Nationalization," the word which they use, is a big one. But in reality it represents but a small difference between what the masters and the men are proposing.

No one supposes that so huge a trust could be established by law unless it were subject to the most elaborate restrictions. How little essential difference there is between a severely regulated trust controlling the nation's transport and a state-appointed public board performing the same function may be judged by the Government's measure for dealing with London's traffic. There an exactly similar problem presented itself; and when the Government proposed to solve it by setting up a public board, the private interests concerned proved ready to coöperate in promising the change.

Sociologists in the past, who have prophesied that the concentration of public services in a few hands was paving the way for the taking over of these services by the state, will now observe with interest that this critical moment in the history of several great industries is arriving. Trade unionists and capitalists at this moment are coöperating in planning a change which, smoothly and almost imperceptibly to the man in the street, may accomplish, for good or for ill, a peaceful revolution.

Hitler Out-Hitlered

IN ITSELF the revolt of Capt. Walter Stennes against Adolf Hitler, the leader of the German Fascists, has no more importance than the political combinations which have deprived Herr Frick, one of the Hitler lieutenants, of official authority in Thuringia. Yet, though the incident should not be magnified, it possesses an unquestionable significance. Hitherto Hitler, with his anti-almost-everything doctrines, has carried all before him, and nearly 6,500,000 Germans voted for the National Socialist, or Fascist, candidates at the last elections, and actually elected 107 deputies to the Reichstag.

When the Hitlerites were elected, however, nothing happened; nothing could happen. They became ordinary deputies, with neither more nor less power than other deputies; and as they were in a minority they could achieve nothing. There was some disappointment at this anticlimax, and Hitler, making a great gesture, decided to march his men out of the Reichstag.

The very growth of his party has put a curb on recklessness. When his party was small he could talk vaguely of illegality and even practice illegality. Such tactics helped the movement. But as the party began to have vested interests, docketed membership cards, subscriptions, organization, it was bound, under pain of injuring itself, to become more and more legal. Whatever may be the ultimate purpose of Herr Hitler, he has thought it advisable to announce, time after time, that he now wishes to employ only constitutional methods.

Some of his more violent followers cannot be turned so lightly from illegality to constitutionalism. They are crying out for action, and are willing to repudiate Hitler if he will not lead them into the promised adventures. A few hotheads even go so far as to denounce Hitler as a traitor to Hitlerism. In short, the danger to Hitlerism is that there are Hitlerites who would out-Hitler Hitler.

Another difficulty is that Germans are beginning to ask whether Hitlerism is really a radical or a reactionary movement. The program contains a sort of revolutionary Socialism, though the Hitlerites fiercely fight Communism. They are extremely Nationalist, and extol the exclusive virtues of the German race. Thus many voters, holding extreme views, but disliking Communism because of its internationalism, preferred the revolutionary promises of Hitler, because they could accept them as good patriots. But, when the Hitlerites entered Parliament, while the Communists sat on the extreme Left, they sat on the extreme Right, and had for companions the most conservative parties.

This may appear to be a mere matter of seating accommodation, but really it is something more. It raises the pertinent issue of whether Hitlerism is actually for or against the worker, whether it is in reality for or against capitalism, whether it is, in the parliamentary sense, Right or Left. The ambiguity provokes revolt. The situation is equivocal, and there is a tendency toward disintegration. The apparent certainties of Hitlerism have revealed themselves to be uncertainties. The unorthodoxy which was so attractive has paled into orthodoxy. Hitler begins to resemble Hugenberg. Hence the desire of the Stennes faction to recapture the earlier mood of Hitler, and to forward Hitlerism without Hitler.

"The Great Wickersham Mystery"

THE theory that there is a "mystery" about the report on prohibition of the National Law Enforcement Commission is revived by Walter Lippmann, former chief editorial writer of the New York World, in an article in the April Vanity Fair. He advances alleged inconsistencies within the famous report in an attempt to prove that the document was tampered with just prior to publication.

Mr. Lippmann's contention is that at some point in its preparation the Wickersham report had a straight-out declaration in favor of immediate revision of the Eighteenth Amendment. He asserts that evidences of this declaration still are manifest in the separate statements of some of the commissioners appended to the factual part of the report. Mr. Lippmann does not assert, as many of the more violent wet critics of the report have positively stated, that the alleged change in the document came at the personal intervention of President Hoover and by the chicanery of the chairman. But he does draw deductions which would affect the value of the report if they could be verified.

The chief element in Mr. Lippmann's argument can be boiled down into a single statement made by Judge William I. Grubb, a member of the commission, who wrote in his individual report:

> I join in the findings of facts and all the ultimate conclusions of the general report of the commission (except that recommending that the Amendment be revised immediately, without awaiting a further trial). . . .

Mr. Lippmann proceeds: "When Judge Grubb wrote this statement, a definite recommendation for revision of the dry law had been included in the report. There is no such recommendation at present." Hence "the commission reversed itself at the very end when it was too late or the members were too distraught to hide the evidence of what had been done."

So much for the evidence of the "great mystery." While it is perfectly true that the inner discussions of the commission have not been, and may never be, fully revealed, it is respectfully submitted that a perfectly simple explanation meets all Mr. Lippmann's surmises. It becomes obvious on reading the report that the commission was divided from the first into two major groups—those who wanted further trial of the dry law, and those who desired immediate revision (but not repeal). In framing the twelve general conclusions it was decided by both groups to show a united front so long as that was possible. Thus there is agreement for conclusion No. 1, against repeal; for Conclusion No. 2, against restoration of the saloon; and so on, down to No. 10. And here was the parting of the ways. The members agreed to disagree. Conclusion No. 10 is divided into two sentences, each an affirmation. The first states, in substance, that some members of the commission favor further trial of the dry law as it is. The second sentence says that the remainder do not. The second sentence begins as follows:

> Others of the commission are convinced that it has been demonstrated that prohibition under the Eighteenth Amendment is unenforceable and that the Amendment *should be immediately revised.* . . .

Mr. Lippmann professes to find no recommendation "for immediate revision" within the report. It is respectfully submitted that the foregoing sentence supplies the alleged lack. Judge Grubb, who favored further trial of the dry law, simply makes plain that he dissociated himself from Sentence 2 of Conclusion No. 10.

Furthermore, Mr. Lippmann charges that his allegation has never been "met" by any of the commissioners. What, precisely, constitutes "meeting" such a charge is uncertain, but it has been publicly denounced as false by four members of the commission, including two of the very ones who favored immediate revision, and who, accordingly, would be most concerned if their alleged recommendation had been eliminated!

The mystery of the Wickersham commission remains; but it is a mystery not of the report itself but of why commentators will insist upon deceiving themselves in an apparently simple matter.

The Actress Gets Her Lines

INTEREST in the art of Ellen Terry is still fresh, and the exhibition at York of such things connected with her as the dress which she wore as Ophelia in 1878, when first acting under Irving's management at the Lyceum Theater, London, and her costume in Ibsen's "Vikings" in 1903, which was designed by her son, Gordon Craig, and made by her daughter, Edith Craig, has been very successful. It has also prompted the question why English and American actresses, unlike those of France, have not become so famous as English and American actors.

The answer is undoubtedly to be found in the fact that Shakespeare wrote his plays before 1660. The parts that have given English-speaking players their greatest opportunities are almost all in Shakespeare; and these are practically all men's parts, for the simple reason that, since until 1660 women's rôles were always taken by boys, a wise dramatist kept his women's parts short. British actresses have therefore not achieved such fame as British actors merely because similar opportunities have not been given to them.

But this state of affairs is rapidly changing. The dramatic renaissance of the last twenty years has been brought about by writers who are as accustomed to actresses as to actors, and who have therefore made equal provision for both. The opportunities of women on the stage are therefore continually increasing; indeed, the best playing part in the works of the most famous of present-day dramatists, G. Bernard Shaw, is that of an actress. This marks one of the chief dramatic developments of the twentieth century, pointing to the fact that for the first time in the history of the British and American stage the actress is beginning to have as wide a scope for the display of her talents as has the actor.

The Daily Hoax

THE other day a Polish newspaper published an admirable photograph of the Leaning Tower of Pisa, erect as the day it was built, bearing the startling legend, "Straightened by order of the Duce!"

But it was April 1, and on this merry date newspaper readers in eastern and central Europe expect to read in their journals news items which are as sensational as they are fantastic. Not that these excellent periodicals, like other papers elsewhere, are entirely devoid of imagination on the remaining 364 days of the year. The wagging tongue of Dame Rumor, the impetuous typewriter of the overzealous reporter, the insidious whisper of the lie monger, the deft brush of the photograph faker are almost as busy at some other times round the calendar as they are on April 1. But on the other days, the falsehoods and fakes and crazy rumors pass as news!

This year central and eastern Europe grew a good crop of April Fool dispatches. A Bucharest paper printed a circumstantial account of the arrival of G. Bernard Shaw at a local hotel. So good was the story that hardened reporters were gulled, and rushed to the hotel en masse to interview the visiting great man. But reporters are, singularly enough, the most gullible of men as far as faking in their own craft is concerned. One Warsaw journal carried a photograph of Charlie Chaplin arriving at the principal railway station; another announced that a German submarine was rapidly advancing up the Vistula.

These are sprightly yarns. They are almost the equal of the tales Eugene Field used regularly to print, which always a great crop of readers swallowed, absurd though they were. There is room for delicious hoaxing, so long as nobody is hurt and everybody enters into the game. But newspapers should let their readers know when a hoax is to be expected, just as the European papers have established the convention of hoaxing on April Fool's Day. Could not readers well urge the establishment of a Hoax Column, wherein would be printed all the political lies and mischievous falsehoods which now and again creep into sober print and do so much to embitter public relations and to discredit the newspapers which spread them?

The "Weeks" That Bloom in the Spring

IN THE spring a promoter's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of *weeks*—special weeks for special effort to popularize everything from pineapples to pajamas, from straw hats to Boy Scouts, and from bigger peanuts to Better Homes. Some are silly; most are salutary.

Altogether these subtle assaults upon our intellects and pocketbooks are so numerous that it may prove necessary for the calendar reformers to provide a year with more weeks in it to accommodate all the commodities and causes which clamor for attention.

"Be Kind to Animals Week," recently observed, is a week with a meaning and a mission. "Better Homes Week" observance included the preparation and serving by Girl Scouts of a 23.6-cent luncheon to President Hoover—a thrift meal for eight persons at a total cost of $1.89. "Boys' Week" has been proclaimed by Governor Roosevelt in New York. What would spring be without "Clean-Up Week"? "Fire Prevention Week" might well devote more attention to the devastation which has been wrought over wide areas in recent years by forest fires.

Of course, in a sense, every week has been an apple week in the larger cities this year, so "National Apple Week," which used to come in the fall, may lose a little of its popularity. But to offset this, the National Syrup & Molasses Association has been agitating a "Sweet Week." We wonder when the fishermen of New England will start a "Fish Week."

There are comparatively few dangers in the *week* method of propaganda unless, perchance, children should go on strike against a spinach week or wash-behind-your-ears week, or the baby an orange juice week.

There is yet much virgin territory for *week* promoters to explore. Why not a "Pay Your Bills Week," "Give a Job Week" and a "Make a Garden Week"? These, no doubt, have been launched in some communities, but could go further.

Some *weeks* may be laughable and far-fetched, but a good proportion are substantial and salutary—and no one ever heard of a "Break the Law Week" or "Be Unkind to Animals Week." Indeed, many special weeks serve useful purposes. They help to focus public attention on inconspicuous but worth-while enterprises—and they give scribblers something to write about. And, it may be noted, this brand of promotion and popular education usually is clean and constructive.

Editorial Notes

After forty years' work, C. Davies Sherborn, upon whom Oxford University is said to be about to confer an honorary degree, has practically completed his "Index Animalium." Including the insects (though most nature lovers do not think of these little fellows as animals), the list of names runs to between half and three-quarters of a million. Anybody who will now spend forty years writing a book to go with the index will also richly merit an honorary Oxford degree.

"Toll roads" have almost disappeared from the United States, but in the gasoline taxes, which several states levy for nonhighway purposes, motorists still pay the toll.

Rubens Not Reuben's

I'M REUBEN, from the "land of the tall grass," in the State of Kansas. I come from way out by the hundredth meridian where the prairie dogs bark and the hot winds blow and the chinch bugs sometimes make wheat fields look as bare as a bowling alley. I grew up in Twelve Mile, though I never knew what Twelve Mile was nor where it began nor how far it extended.

Later we moved to Cora which was a real place consisting of a big red store, a little blacksmith shop and a church with hitching posts about it. But there was neither store, post office nor blacksmith shop in Twelve Mile. There was a deserted stone church, and a mile away a school with large farms all about, on which lived very poor people. I have always supposed our farm was the center of Twelve Mile, even though it was so dry that usually nothing much grew on it, and once when we did raise a lot of corn we had to sell it for ten cents a bushel, that is, what we didn't burn for fuel.

We boys at a very early age began to plow and mow and thresh; we greatly enjoyed standing straddle a buzzing connecting rod of a thresher propelled by a dozen teams walking round and round in a circle, and to cut bands beside some daring man who fed the wheat bundles to a whirling cylinder filled with awful teeth. And not less joy did we get from walking barefooted in the damp fresh earth behind a sharp and shiny plow.

Even yet I find no aroma more fragrant than that of freshly turned, black soil. So it was not strange that when, with very modest clothes and bashful, telltale manners, I went to the big city to study, my comrades repeatedly dinned into my ears the ditty, "When Reuben comes to town," and kept asking me if the sidewalks hurt my feet. As a matter of fact they did hurt my feet much more than the plowed ground, the dusty road and the soft velvety mud that I used to enjoy watching ooze between my toes. But these jibes never distressed me, and after the passing of decades I still remain probably with most culpable complaisance a Reuben from the chinch-bug belt of Kansas, even though I have seen our old frame house but once in a quarter of a century.

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My work has removed me far from the prairies over which I used to chase the white cow and the bay mare, Nell, and taken me through many countries, recently bringing me to the city which is the capital of the largest empire in history. And arriving there I found special pleasure in putting up at Hotel Rubens, though I soon learned that the wide-hatted, somber-coated, silver-buckled artist after which it was named was very different from the barefooted, coatless and big-straw-hatted Reuben which I had been.

Likewise the beautiful hotel was very different from our farmhouse. As I walked along its thick springy carpets I bounced as when crossing wide ditches on long swaying planks. I became lost in its many corridors, so that finding my room was always like looking up a new address in a strange city. And when I went to dinner in a spacious, sparkling dining room, filled with men and women much at ease, and sat down at an immaculate table all strewn with silver of a dozen sorts, it was not much like our family of noisy and hungry children collected along an oilcloth-covered kitchen table to eat their bread and gravy.

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Sitting before all that silver, Reuben felt like a novice in the pilot's pit of an airplane, fearful lest he pull the wrong one among the dozen knobs and handles. And the menu only added to the bewilderment, for while the people in that city and country speak much the same language that we do in Kansas, they appear to have special names for what they eat. Reuben seemed to be in a grave predicament, right in Rubens' Hotel, and it looked as though in his innocence he might choose a sour pickle or bearded lobsters or a slice of fried whale.

But at this point a tall and impressively uniformed waiter, with a long-tailed coat effectively decorated with an abundance of gold braid, came to the rescue, and in a genteel manner, which seemed to say that he performed the same service for all his clients and not only for the Reubens, asked me if I should like some soup or smoked salmon or roast lamb and potatoes or other things which sounded much like the fare in Smith County, Kansas.

Then in a most delicate and unobtrusive way he singled out an appropriate pair of silver implements as he brought out each new dish, so that by the time the meal was finished all the cutlery was also exhausted, each playing its rôle in the proper way. In addition, this delightful waiter, who looked vastly more important than I, also kept saying, "Nice weather today, Sir," "Hope you liked the salad, Sir," and "sir" this and "sir" that, to all of which I very much wanted to reply in a good, hearty, brotherly Kansas way, "yes, sir" this and "yes, sir" that, but I thought perhaps one wasn't supposed to "sir" even a friendly and august waiter in London, so I was very laconic and merely smiled my assent.

The week I spent in this environment was very enjoyable. I saw a pleasant and genial people at home, dressed in their national costumes and observing age-old customs. There were evening suits, long-tailed coats, boiled shirts, high hats, monocles and other impressive and amusing things. There were soft voices, kind hearts, exalted sentiments, culture, nobility, cleanliness, and good taste, which made me feel that this was a fascinating and accomplished social group. It produced in me warm admiration and much good will, and convinced me that monocles and high hats are quite innocent excrescences.

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A little later I was in another city, situated in Europe's smallest, newest country, Albania. It was Hotel Scouderberg, whose hat had no broad brim. I sat at a bare table on a very wabbly chair. The menu was turkey, turkey, turkey. We all went to a very big dish on a counter in the center of the room and helped ourselves. I used a frail fork that kept bending whenever I tried to impale a piece of meat on it.

My more practiced Albanian companions used their fingers and threw the turkey bones on the floor. They wore wide white pants, little black coats with frills and tassels and white skullcaps. They were stalwart, frank and friendly people, determined to defend liberty and turn their country into a happy, prosperous land. Neither the turbans round their heads nor the vast width of their belts concealed their charming human qualities.

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It was just a week later that I was a guest in a humble village home in Bulgaria. The father, three sons and I squatted on the floor about a tray resting on legs six inches high. We each had a spoon and a big napkin. There was a bowl of bean stew in the middle of the table, in which we all dipped. The father from time to time cut us thick slices of excellent black bread with his jackknife which was chained to his belt. When we had finished the beans we also disposed of a bowl of Bulgarian sour milk in the same friendly way.

A kind-faced, dignified mother hovered over us. My companions all wore moccasins, vast baggy pants, open-breasted shirts with wide, decorated sleeves and red belts long enough for at least twelve convolutions. They were very friendly, hearty people, and asked me about Soviet "dumping" and England's policy in the Near East.

I permit myself the luxury of liking all these people. We're all part of the big wide world. Skullcaps or high hats, boiled shirts or red belts, we're all earnest human beings, trying to give our children a chance, trying to help our country advance, and to play the game. I hope some of my friends will in time acquire a little more cutlery and some of the graces that go with it, and they will. But I am not going to divide them into exclusive classes or types or races, and shall sit or stand or squat beside them at their tables, glad to be one of them and hoping to help them all become part of one another.

R. H. M.

From the World's Great Capitals—Rome

ROME

Mussolini's Son Edits Paper

ONE of the periodicals which at present is attracting much attention in Italy is La Penna dei Ragazzi (Boys' Pen), which has been founded and is edited by Vittorio Mussolini, the fourteen-year-old son of the Duce. Boys' Pen is a weekly publication for high school (ginnasio) students, and has been running for some months. In addition to a number of articles of general interest and to a detective story published in installments, each issue contains a cross-word puzzle, a stamp-collectors' column, a column of jokes, a prize competition for guessing the winning teams in the weekly football matches between the big elevens of Italy, and a review of the talkies shown in Rome. Vittorio Mussolini, fully conscious of his editorial duties, writes each week a short leading article. A recent one, entitled "Ad Sidera," contained the following passages:

> Maybe the title I have chosen for this article is a trifle too serious. At the same time, it is necessary to offer an introduction. This new number makes a step forward and is a great journalistic advance on all our previous issues. There are 5000 high school students in Rome alone, and it is right that they should have their own organ. La Penna dei Ragazzi aims at being the official organ of these students. Therefore you should help us. School should not be merely a material thing detached from the laws that govern life, especially the high school. It is here that Italian youth develops physically and materially. It is here that the ways of life open before youth. And journalism is life.

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Apollo Fountain Brought to Light

Further important discoveries are reported from Cyrene, in Cyrenaica, where a fountain dedicated to Apollo has been brought to light. This fountain, which is stated to be among the most remarkable and best preserved of its kind, consists of a true rock sanctuary, which is particularly interesting from the point of view of the history of religion. In addition to this fountain some beautiful specimens of inscriptions were discovered, as well as sculpture, terra-cotta figures and coins. During the last excavation season the restoration was completed of an ancient building, which originally embellished the sanctuary of Apollo, one of the most beautiful examples of Greek architecture of the best period.

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"Fascitizing" Architecture

Signor Mussolini inaugurated recently in Rome an exhibition of "rational architecture." While the Duce was expounding his views on architecture with some of the artists present, and expressing his desire that Italian architecture should in some way represent the changes brought about in Italian life and thought by the Fascist Revolution, he was handed a manifesto on the very subject he had raised. This manifesto, signed by fifty young architects, says that, although Mussolini desired a Fascist art, yet architecture was still understood to have all the incongruities of the old school of pre-Fascist days. The manifesto states:

> We affirm that the old architects adopting old styles are turning Italy into a museum of itself, thus preventing Fascism from leaving its architectural impression. The architecture of Mussolini's day should correspond to the character of virility, force and pride of the Fascist Revolution, whereas the old architects were the emblems of impotence. We are fifty young men who, living in the midst of systematic opposition from persons who refuse to hand over work to us, have built six houses in four years. In order to introduce an architectural renaissance in Italy it is necessary to build. We are not pleading in order to make money, but merely to express Fascist ideas in bricks and mortar.

This manifesto clearly shows that an attempt is being made to "Fascitize" architecture in this country.

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Traffic Law Reform Asked

The Parliamentary Commission set up to study the reform of the Italian traffic law has submitted its report to the Minister of Public Works. The commission is of opinion that the rigor with which some of the traffic rules have been applied should be modified, since this rigor often serves to defeat the primary aim of the rules. One of these modifications is concerned with the regulation of pedestrians in certain city streets. The rule by which pedestrians should keep to the left has been found in many cases only to have aggravated the situation, and the commission therefore proposes that where the pavement is wide enough it should be used by pedestrians going both up and down the streets. These two streams, however, it recommends, should be kept distinct and the system of keeping to the left imposed. The public will also welcome the suggestions that, where the rule of the left is imposed on pedestrians, traffic police should be posted at proper distances to hold up the traffic at regular intervals, so as to enable pedestrians to cross the street in safety. The report also contains many suggestions for the safety of traffic at level crossings.

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Botticelli Painting Discovered

A small picture of great beauty, and representing Mary enthroned holding the Infant Jesus on her lap, has been discovered in the private chapel belonging to the Marchese di Bisaccia at Gragnana, near Naples. The painting, which is on wood, is in a fairly good state of preservation and measures two feet seven inches by one foot ten inches. The discovery was made by Professor Majuri, the superintendent of fine arts in Naples. At first the picture was believed to have been painted by Fra Filippo Lippi, but on closer examination it was found to be the work of Sandro Botticelli.